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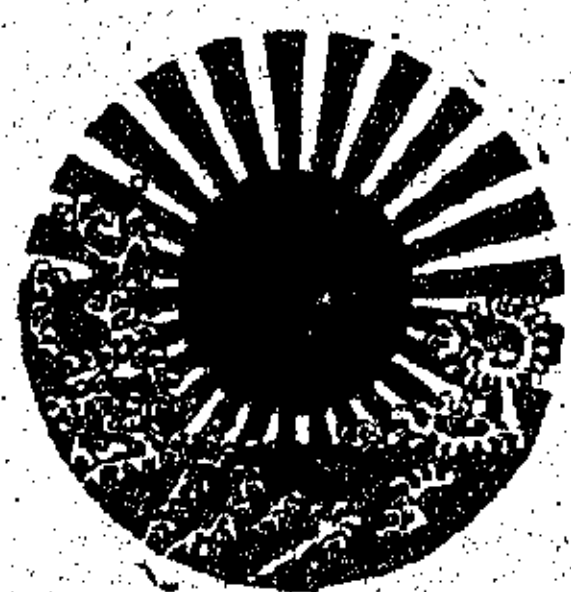
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HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 26th October to 1st November, 1916.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Days of Week or Month. Days of Month. H'kong Mean Time. Height. H'kong Mean Time. Height.

Thurs. 26 m. 8.45 6.2 m. 2.45 2.4

Fri. 27 m. 9.33 6.0 m. 3.34 3.0

Satur. 28 m. 10.12 5.7 m. 4.23 4.3

Sun. 29 m. 11.00 5.3 m. 5.12 5.2

Mon. 30 m. 11.48 5.0 m. 6.01 6.1

Tues. 31 m. 12.36 4.7 m. 6.50 6.6

Wed. 1 m. 1.24 4.4 m. 7.39 7.5

Thurs. 2 m. 2.12 4.1 m. 8.28 8.4

Fri. 3 m. 3.00 3.8 m. 9.17 9.4

Satur. 4 m. 3.48 3.5 m. 10.06 10.4

Sun. 5 m. 4.36 3.2 m. 10.55 11.0

Mon. 6 m. 5.24 2.9 m. 11.44 11.8

Tues. 7 m. 6.12 2.6 m. 12.33 12.6

Wed. 8 m. 7.00 2.3 m. 1.22 1.5

Thurs. 9 m. 7.48 2.0 m. 2.11 2.4

Fri. 10 m. 8.36 1.7 m. 3.00 3.3

Satur. 11 m. 9.24 1.4 m. 3.49 3.8

Sun. 12 m. 10.12 1.1 m. 3.98 4.3

THE LATE REV. E. O. SPINK.
KILLED WHILE ON HIS WAY TO
BURY FALLEN COMRADES.

The September issue of the parish magazine of St. Clement's, Toxteth (Liverpool), contains several references to the late Rev. E. O. Spink, formerly of St. Andrew's, Kowloon, who was killed in France in August. The deceased was vicar of St. Clement's prior to leaving for the front as a private, eventually becoming Chaplain to his regiment.

One letter, which was written from France by a colleague, the Rev. J. O. Coop, gives an authentic account of how the late Mr. Spink met his death. A portion of the letter states:—

"He was busy ministering to the wounded at one of our advanced dressing stations (on August 9th) when, shortly after midnight, he received a message requesting him to go and bury some of the men who had fallen in the day's fighting, and whose bodies had been collected. He set out immediately, and while proceeding to the spot was instantaneously killed by shrapnel. We recovered his body, and it was subsequently brought to the main dressing station, where, the same evening, I laid it to rest in the presence of those of his brother chaplains who were able to be present in the little cemetery close by, where so many of those who have fallen during the last few weeks are sleeping their last sleep. His body lies amongst the comrades who loved him so well. A wooden cross, bearing his name, marks his grave."

"Mr. Spink did splendid work out here, and the officers and men of his brigade were devoted to him. He was absolutely fearless of danger, worked like a horse, and was ready at any hour, day or night, to go wherever duty called him. Where his men went, he went. He shared their dangers, their hardships and their difficulties. He seemed never to think of himself, but always of his work, and of the men committed to his spiritual care. It was touching to see, as man after man passed through this dressing station, and while their wounds were being attended to, asked me if I had heard the news, and told me how much they esteemed him and how distressed they were at his death. I hope his congregation and parishioners, of whom he spoke so often, and whom he loved so well, will find their sorrow mitigated by pride that he should have died so gloriously. Both by word and by example, out here as at home, he stirred men to the thought of deeper things, and he led many to God."

The same magazine contains many letters of sympathy from former colleagues, and also "In Memoriam" verses. From the latter we produce the following, which was written by a member of the congregation of St. Clement's:—

War's awful tide rolls onward day by day,
Grimly impartial, without ruth or care;
Our prayers were vain, nor do we dare to say
"Touch not this one," or "him we cannot spare."

And oft it seems the best are first to fall,
Our noble ones, to us beyond all price,
They earliest hearkened to the danger call,
They earliest paid the final sacrifice.

And he whom now we mourn went to that field,
Carrying no weapon save the Word of Life,
To teach the strong, the stricken cheer,
Or shield the faint, the faintest strife.

Some fainter spirit in that mortal strife,
His Master's will; this his continued aim
Here in our midst; on China's far-off coast,
Or in these days when burns war's fiercest flame.

On those scarred fields where men do suffer most,
For doctrine's subtleties he little cared,
But sought in simplest phrase the Truths to state,
And honoured by his life his Master's word.

"Let him his fellows serve, who would be great,"
He was no weakling—true of heart and arm,
Well had he borne him 'gainst the strongest foe,
Yet sought he no man's life, did no man harm.

His not to give, but to receive the blow,
Of grief the doubt is born—Was it in vain,
(Our hearts demand) this life of his laid down?
Nay, own through tears, our loss is yet our gain.

A memorial service was held at St. Clement's on August 26th, in memory of the deceased vicar, which was attended by over 1,400 people.

SHIPPING NOTES.
PANAMA CANAL.

Twelve ships passed through the Panama Canal on the 7th ultimo. Their maximum draught was twenty-eight feet, which indicates that dredging of the slide which recently occurred at Cucuyacha has virtually been completed.

LIGHTER SUNK NEAR LINTIN ISLAND.

A coal-laden lighter is reported as lying sunk to the Southward of Lintin Island. The approximate position of the wreck is given as Lintin Customs Station bearing N. 32deg. E. (magnetic), distant 2½ miles. A mark-boat is in position over the wreck, showing a red flag by day and a red lamp at night. It is reported that arrangements are being made to raise the wreck as soon as possible.

STEAMER CONVERTED INTO OIL CARRIER.

The work now in hand at the Kowloon Dock includes the conversion of the *Argus Belmont*, a steamer of some 3,000 tons, into an oil-carrier. The vessel has been previously used for general cargo, but, as the machinery is situated at the change will be easy of accomplishment. The work is being undertaken for the Anglo-Saxon Oil Company, by whom she was recently purchased.

FIRE ON THE "SEATTLE-MARU."

An outbreak of fire occurred recently in a hold on board the *O.S.K. Seattle Maru* while she was on her way to port. About 30 per cent. of 225 bales of raw cotton, valued at Y.57,750, was soaked with water, while about 7 bales were burned. Twenty per cent. of 437 packages of resin, 10 per cent. of 235 tons of iron, and 10 per cent. of 44 tons of metal waste were destroyed. No particular damage was done to the hull.

GAMBLING ON A JAPANESE LINER.

PROTEST BY FOREIGN PASSENGERS.

The Japanese papers publish a report as to gambling on board a Japanese liner plying between Hongkong and San Francisco. While the liner was on her way from San Francisco to Yokohama, it came to the knowledge of her passengers that the Chinese members of the crew were indulging in gambling day and night, whenever they had time to spare; also that some of the passengers took part in the game. Some of the foreign passengers, disapproving this state of affairs, made a protest to the foreign Captain of the steamer for allowing such things to go on. The Captain, however, refused to take any action on the matter, stating that if gambling was prohibited all the Chinese would leave the ship and he would be put to much inconvenience.

Thereupon some thirty-nine foreign passengers drew up and signed a memorial to be presented to the Japanese Minister of Communications, drawing his attention to the state of affairs on the liner. The memorial was entrusted to the care of a missionary named Mr. Robinson, who was to land at Yokohama, but it was stolen in the confusion following the quarantine examination. It will thus have to be drawn up and signed again. Such is the story as told in the Japanese papers.

TRAIN DISASTER BETWEEN HARBIN AND TSITSIHAR.

A terrible train disaster took place on the 18th inst. (says the *Peking Gazette*) between Harbin and Tsitsihar, resulting in many deaths.

It was noticed that one of the wagons of a goods train, in the middle, was on fire, so the cars at the end of the train were detached and the locomotive put on full speed with the remaining thirteen cars for the station of Turcheiba, where the burning car was placed under a water tank.

As soon as the water was played on the car, however, a terrific explosion occurred.

The car, which contained ten tons of dynamite and all the other cars, were smashed to atoms.

Eighteen persons in the immediate neighbourhood were killed, while all the station buildings suffered severely. Over 25 persons were injured, including some soldiers in barracks a considerable distance away, where all the windows were broken.

A crater over twenty feet deep and fifty feet in diameter was formed by the explosion, the shock of which was felt in Chinese villages several versts away, even huts collapsed.

"NO WINTER CAMPAIGN."

KAISER'S REPORTED PROCLAMATION.

A captured Prussian Guardsman to whom I spoke told me a rather striking and significant thing (says a correspondent of *The Scotsman* at the British Headquarters). "Our Emperor," he said, "has issued to us a proclamation to say that there will be no winter campaign. It has gone before all the troops." I expressed some incredulity, but this Prussian, who seemed quite an honest, truthful sort of fellow, insisted that it was so.

"Then you think the war will finish before the winter?"

"Yes, the Kaiser has said so," was the reply.

"But how will it end?" I inquired.

"That I cannot tell you," he answered, with a smile.

NEUTRAL EXPOSURE OF ZEPPELIN LIES.

The London correspondent of the *Faderland*, writing under date September 3rd, says:—

One always reads in the official German reports of Zeppelin attacks on fortresses, on arsenals, wharves, and docks. And with my own eyes I have been able to convince myself that, so far, from a military point of view, every Zeppelin excursion has been a complete fiasco, that the official reports rest on inaccurate data—to employ a mild expression—and also that it is practically impossible to know precisely where the bombs fall when you are sitting in the dead of night 10,000ft. above the earth in an unstable airship. The military authorities in Germany naturally know this quite as well as I do.

The correspondent goes on to say that the Zeppelins might create a panic if they could fly low, so that by their enormous size, the hellish noise of their engines, and deliberate action they could produce a feeling of impotence. But now, pitilessly followed by blinding shafts of light from countless powerful searchlights continually surrounded by bursting shells, and above all, attacked by swarms of aeroplanes, they helplessly seek their safety in high regions after having nervously and at haphazard dropped their supply of bombs. The fact that, as soon as explosions are heard, people rush out into the streets, wholly or half dressed to watch the unwelcome guests in the clouds with telescopes or binoculars, foolish and reckless as they may be, is a proof of entire absence of panic and of a calmness the origin of which is due to the remembrance of previous Zeppelins which have effected precious little.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.
NO. 1 HONGKONG V.A.D.

COMMANDANT, LADY MAY.

ASST. COMMANDANT, MRS. CHURCHILL.

It is placed on record that the following, as representing the Detachment, assisted at the various functions detailed below in connection with "Our Day":—

(a) By selling Programmes at the Brigade Concert on October 12th:—Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. L. Carter, Miss G. Ellis, Miss L. Ellis, Mrs. Goodban, Mrs. A. E. Griffin, Mrs. Judah, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. McKenny, Mrs. Pentreath and Mrs. Ralphs.

(b) By selling Roses on "Our Day":—Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Bowley, Mrs. A. Chapman, Mrs. Cousland, Miss G. Ellis, Miss L. Ellis, Mrs. Goodban, Mrs. A. Gordon, Miss M. Gordon, Mrs. P. Grant, Mrs. Greaves, Mrs. A. E. Griffin, Mrs. Brotherton Harker, Mrs. James, Miss Judah, Miss L. Loureiro, Miss M. Loureiro, Miss Maine, Miss Pentreath, Mrs. Ralphs and Miss Worters.

(c) By doing duty at the Hospital Tent on "Our Day":—Mrs. Churchill (in charge), Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. A. E. Griffin and Mrs. Ralphs.

(d) By selling Programmes at the Concert on "Our Day":—Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. A. Chapman, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. Goodban, Mrs. A. E. Griffin, Mrs. Brotherton Harker, Miss L. Loureiro, Miss M. Loureiro, Mrs. Pentreath and Mrs. Ralphs.

2. Members are reminded of the monthly Competition to be held at the Military Hospital on Friday, the 27th inst. Subject, as arranged for the September Competition.

(Sd.) M. RALPHS
(Adjutant and Hon Sec.).
25th October, 1916.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, CENTRAL STATION, 5.30 P.M.

Thursday, Oct. 26th.—No. 2 Company. Recruits of No. 4 Company under Co-Sergt-Major.

Friday, Oct. 27th.—Maxim Gunners. Recruits of No. 2 Platoon under Co-Sergt-Major.

Saturday, Oct. 28th.—Defaulters' Drill, 4.30 p.m., under Chief Inspector Mascon.

STRENGTH.

P.-c. 31 Chan Kun Long is permitted to resign as from the 26th inst. on leaving the Colony.

FOOTBALL.

The meeting ordered for Thursday, Oct. 26th, is cancelled. All players will assemble near the Monument at 5.15 p.m. sharp on Thursday, the 26th, for practice.

(Sgd.) J. W. FRANKS,
A.S.P. (R.).
25th October, 1916.

GERMAN GUARDS WITHDRAWN FROM DUTCH FRONTIER.

Public curiosity has been aroused in Holland by the new condition of things on the frontier, where the Germans appear to be withdrawing all guards. Little importance was attached to the first reports of these withdrawals, as they were supposed to be merely local, but now it seems that the withdrawals are general along the Dutch-German, Dutch-Belgian, and French-Belgian frontiers, and it is suggested that the Germans need all their available troops at the front.

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TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

8-ROOMED FURNISHED HOUSE, for 5 or 6 months.
Apply to—
Linstead & Davis.
[1272]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

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A HOUSE, 4 Observatory Villas, Kowloon, with Tennis Court.
Apply—
AREATOON Y. AFOAR & Co.,
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[1215]

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Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
1117

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NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW PEAK.
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M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings.
[1087]

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From 1st November next.
FURNITURE in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.
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[1085]

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GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
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Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[940]

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From 1st May.
OFFICES, 1st Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[518]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, as present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
[523]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMBAH, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[415]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
HOUSE in King's Buildings.
HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
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TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road Kowloon.
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FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Charge System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
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[1002]

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ONE 104 H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 60/70 volts with about regulator.
ALSO ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
Linstead & Davis,
Alexandra Buildings
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AUCTION

UNDER RESERVE.
BY INSTRUCTIONS OF TRUSTEES
FOR DEBENTURE-HOLDERS.
FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON A DATE IN DECEMBER
(To be subsequently announced),
IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF
BY PRIVATE SALE,

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL, KOBE,
As a Going Concern.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL is a palatial building of brick and stone, covering an area of 596 *tsubo* (about 21,350 square feet), more or less, held on Perpetual Lease, situated on the Bund, Kobe, and having an uninterrupted view of the Harbour and Osaka Bay. It is within 150 yards of the principal landing-place, and is close to other points of embarkation and disembarkation, besides being 10 minutes' walk from the Railway Station. The building faces three streets, the Bund, Harima-machi, and Mayemachi, to each of which it has access.

The HOTEL consists of FOUR STOREYS, with a BASEMENT in which MACHINERY is located, together with REFRIGERATOR ROOM, KITCHENS, STEAM HEATERS, &c. An ELEVATOR runs from the Basement and Foyer to all the Floors and the ROOF GARDEN, a hundred feet above street level, from which a magnificent view of Osaka Bay is obtained.

The FOYER of the Hotel, on the ground floor, is the finest in the Far East. On the same floor is the main DINING HALL and the PRIVATE DINING and GRILL ROOMS, with BEADING ROOM and DRAWING ROOM. Shut off from the residential part of the Hotel, but on the same floor, is the BAR and BILLIARD ROOM, with a separate entrance.

The first, second, and third storeys in the southern half of the building, and the first, second, third, and fourth in the northern section, are set apart for guests. Some of the rooms have private baths attached. All are provided with excellent lavatory arrangements, with a constant supply of hot and cold water. The rooms are large and lofty, and some have balconies from which fine views of the harbour are obtained.

Although the building is practically fire-proof, a FIRE-EXTINGUISHING APPARATUS, installed by the Waterworks and connected with the mains in the street, has been fitted on each floor.

CENTRAL HEATING is installed, but almost all the rooms are fitted with fire-places.

This OLD-ESTABLISHED HOTEL is the only Hotel in the business quarter of Kobe, within easy reach of the Japanese town as well as the landing-place and railways.

THE HOTEL is for sale as a GOING CONCERN, together with GOODWILL and all the CONTENTS, FURNITURE, MACHINERY, &c.

UNDER RESERVE.
BY INSTRUCTION OF TRUSTEES
FOR DEBENTURE-HOLDERS

Should the Hotel not be disposed of
as a Going Concern, the

LAND AND BUILDING
OF THE

ORIENTAL HOTEL, KOBE,
WILL BE

SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION
UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED
OF BY PRIVATE SALE.

THE LAND upon which the Oriental Hotel is erected is of 596 *tsubo* (about 21,350 square feet), more or less, in extent. It is held on Perpetual Lease, with all the advantages concerning taxation arising out of that form of tenure.

THE BUILDING is substantially constructed of BRICK and STONE, and occupies virtually the whole of the site. It is of THREE STOREYS on the south side and FOUR STOREYS on the north, with a roomy BASEMENT and an attractive ROOF GARDEN.

Could be converted without difficulty into a BANK or SHIPPING OFFICE, CLUB or EXCHANGE.

Situated in the centre of the Business Life of Kobe, close to the Customs House and the new Wharves.

Elevator to all the floors.

For further particulars or for cards to view, apply to the

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L. J. Healing,
24, Utsuno-cho, Kyohashi-ku,
Tokyo.

ROBERT YOUNG,
65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe.

(1105)

SPORT.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the members of the above Club was held in the pavilion last night. There was a fair attendance. Mr. F. Maitland, president, occupied the chair, and was supported by the following members of the Committee:—The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Major Robertson, A.O.D., Messrs. R. P. Thursfield, R. Kennedy, M. M. Maas, F. H. Thomas, and P. M. Hodgson, (secretary).

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the committee for the year ending August 31st last stated that the income and expenditure account showed a surplus of \$2,149.63. This had been added to the reserve account, which now stood at \$2,872.34. The committee had decided to pay off 48 debentures. The debenture interest amounting to \$667 had been paid, the amount received on account of entrance fees and subscriptions, though larger than that of last year, was less than the amount received during any of the previous ten years. During the season the whole ground had been carefully attended to under the supervision of Mr. Fletcher, for whose valuable help the Club was most grateful, and the Club's gear was all in first class condition.

Cricket—Although military duties rendered regular cricket practice and the usual League matches impossible, a good many players were available on most Saturdays, and the Club was able to put two elevens in the field, while several matches were played between the Hongkong Volunteer Corps Scouts Company and the rest of the Volunteer Corps and between the Volunteers and the Reserves. Matches were also played against Kowloon, the Civil Service C.C., and the University. Playing for the Club "B" team against Kowloon "A" team Mr. E. Maitland scored 103 (not out).

Tennis was more popular than ever, with larger entries in the Tournament. Mr. S. E. Green once again won the Championship Singles of the Colony, defeating Mr. Ng Sze Kwong in the challenge round. Mr. S. E. Green, for the third year in succession, won the Handicap "A" Singles from the back mark, owing 30, defeating Capt. Milner Jones in the final; and the "B" class was won by Mr. C. F. Maltby from Dr. Lindsay Woods. The Doubles Handicap, one class, went to Dr. Lindsay Woods & Mr. E. Abraham who defeated Mr. A. B. Raworth & Mr. A. H. Crook in the final; and in the Professional Pairs Lt.-Col. Crisp & Capt. O. R. Hamilton beat Mr. S. E. Green & Mr. A. A. Claxton. The Mixed Handicap Doubles attracted a record entry of 24 pairs which Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Nisbet won from Mr. S. H. Dodwell & Miss Wilkinson, after a well fought final. Mr. C. Lafrentz & Mr. G. Hastings beat Mr. H. W. Slade & Dr. Koch in the final round of a Veterans Handicap Doubles, which was a new event. A large stand was erected for the benefit of spectators which proved a great attraction and enabled the sum of \$700 to be given to Charities. During the latter months of the season a small Men's Doubles Handicap was played which was won by Mr. E. Abraham and Mr. J. Stalker, the entrance fees (\$38) being sent to the Tobacco Fund. The Club won the Tennis League in the "A" class and were third in the "B" class.

The Chairman:—Before referring to the report and accounts I feel that I should make a few remarks on the civilian members of the Hongkong Cricket Club who have gone to fight for their country in the terrible war now raging, and to state that it is the intention of your Committee to record a complete list of those members in the Pavilion, when peace is declared. All honour to them. (App.) Proceeding to move the adoption of the report and accounts, he said he was asked by a member of committee the other day whether this was a Cricket Club or a Tennis Club. He might say that many years ago, when he first came to Hongkong, it was a Cricket Club in the full sense of the term. Tennis was very little thought of then; but it had since forged its way to the front, and they could no stop it, and would not if they could. He hoped, however, that the members would support and cherish the cricket side of the Club and do all they could to keep the old game alive. After all, it was the national game. In these days they could not expect to get such a full card of fixtures as they had before the war, which they all hoped would

soon come to an end. As regarded tennis, it had been a very successful season for that branch of the Club's activities, and they owed a great deal of their revenue to the tennis members. He would like in this connection to mention specially Mr. Green. Many years ago he started by winning the "B" Class Handicap, when he (the Chairman) told him it was a stepping-stone, and now he had got right to the top by good, hard play. He was by no means a young man, and they all congratulated him on winning the championship. Mr. Ng Sze Kwong, his opponent for the championship, was an improving player and would, no doubt, sooner or later lift the championship. During the absence of Mr. Bernard Brown the duties of hon. treasurer had been acceptably discharged by Mr. Shulz, and he would like to accord their thanks to him. The accounts constituted a record for the Club, and this was in a great measure due to Mr. Hodgson. He had in many ways brought revenue to the Club, and the result was a very good one. One of the points he would like to mention was that they had this year got over 30 non-playing members. The season was just starting, and for the payment of \$10 anyone could become a non-playing member. He hoped they would endeavour to get as many to join as they could. They had been able to give no less than \$700 to war charities. An item which had brought in a good deal of revenue was the bar, which had been placed on a sound footing. As a consequence of their improved financial position the Committee had decided to redeem debentures to the extent of \$2,450. They were under contract to pay off \$1,500 of debentures yearly, but the Committee were endeavouring to pay off as many as they could and save the interest. He formally moved the adoption of the Report and Accounts.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted. On the motion of Mr. Pierce, seconded by Major Robertson, Mr. F. Maitland was re-elected President. The committee was re-appointed *en bloc*, and on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Hancock, Mr. Hodgson was re-appointed hon. secretary. Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., was re-appointed hon. treasurer. This was all the business.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
PULLEYS TIED TO THE LEGS.

When leaving the Naval Yard on Tuesday a gardener in the employ of Commodore Sandemann was found to have two small pulleys tied to his legs, and it was subsequently discovered that they did not belong to him.

Sentence of 14 days' imprisonment and four hours' exposure in the stocks was passed.

DISHONEST GOLDSMITH.

A working goldsmith employed at a shop in Bonham Strand was given six pieces of gold by his master for the purpose of manufacturing bangles and finger rings. The goldsmith sold the pieces of gold, which were valued at \$35, and Mr. Melbourne, the Magistrate, sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour.

ALLEGED THEFT OF ELECTRIC CURRENT.

A Chinese was charged by the Hongkong Electric Company with the theft of current, to which he pleaded not guilty. Mr. Preston prosecuted, and Mr. Davidson defended.

The story for the defence was that a Chinese woman, who had moved from her former place of residence to 5, Peel Street, applied to the Yu Chung firm to install fittings into her house. This was done. When she arrived at the new house she pulled down the switch but found that there was no current. She complained to a foki belonging to the Yu Chung and after this the light was supplied. Some time later the woman applied to the Hongkong Electric Company for a meter to be fixed, and upon a Portuguese *employe* going to 5, Peel Street to investigate, it was discovered that light was already being supplied, the connection having been made from the main wires.

The defendant denied that he did the work; it was done by a foki of the firm, and this foki had gone away from the Colony; he left when he heard that he (defendant) had been summoned for the theft of current.

Mr. Melbourne did not think there was sufficient evidence to convict, and the man was discharged.

Company, the latter only saving the game just a few minutes before the final whistle sounded. Play was about equal in the first half, both sides having chances but failing to make use of them. Half time arrived with no score.

The 33rd Company opened the scoring in the second half. The opposing custodian seemed to be unable to make up his mind, until too late, whether to run out or stay at home, to a shot that was coming towards him. When he did eventually decide to run out, he was too late to clear, and Leighton had no difficulty in finding the net. The 33rd Company improved considerably after this and henceforth kept the ball mainly in their opponents' territory. It was not till "time" was getting very close, however, that they managed to find the net through Watson, who, running up, scored a good goal, the goalie having failed to clear from a previous shot. There was no further scoring. Result:—33rd Company R.G.A., 1; 38th Company, R.G.A., 1. Referee:—Mr. Banks.

"D" COMPANY R.S.L.L. v. STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS.
The result of this game on the Military Ground was hardly a fair record of the play, for although the Staff and Departments lost they had quite as much of the game as their opponents. Play was rather scrappy on both sides. The wet ground and ball affected all the football at the Valley yesterday, players having the greatest difficulty in keeping their feet, and the ball was liable to slide off at all sorts of angles. Davies and Williams played good games for their respective sides, in fact, the game might almost be described by saying that Davies tried to score and Williams tried to stop him. There was no score in the first half.

In the second half the Staff and Departments had by far the majority of the game, but the R.S.L.L. managed to find the net twice, these being the only goals scored. Davies frequently escaped the vigilance of Williams and tried a shot, but without success. Matthews scored for the Shrophires following a corner, and Williams, by a good shot when he found himself in a favourable position with only the goalkeeper to beat. The slippery ball naturally made goalkeeping rather difficult. Result:—"D" Coy. R.S.L.L., 2; Staff and Departments, 0. Referee:—Mr. Wright.

2ND DIVISION FOOTBALL.
3RD COY., R.G.A. v. 28th COY., R.G.A.

These teams met on the Naval Ground, Happy Valley, and, as was anticipated, a close game resulted. The 33rd Company were very unlucky, Moran getting injured just before half-time, and being unable to take further part in the game. He was the most likely-looking goal scorer of their side, and the loss of him for more than half the game was a serious handicap. The Lyemun Company, however, played up well and nearly spoiled the unbeaten record of the 33rd. (Continued at foot of next Column.)

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THIS FINE SPECIALLY BLENDED
NEW SEASON'S HANKOW TEA
FOR XMAS 1916.

A 5 Catty Box constitutes one of the most acceptable Xmas Presents to those at Home. Without doubt the Finest Blend of TEA at the Price to be had in China.



PRICES:—Including Freight, Duty, Delivery and Insurance to any address in the United Kingdom.
Per 5 Catty Box, \$13.00.

ALSO
ACTIVE SERVICE PARCELS
for the Expeditionary Forces in
FRANCE, MESOPOTAMIA, SALONICA, EGYPT, AFRICA, THE NORTH SEA,
AND PRISONERS-OF-WAR IN GERMANY.

FOOD DELICACIES, SMOKING REQUISITES, AND CAMP COMFORTS.
These Parcels are very popular at the Front and also with the Prisoners-of-War, being of varied interest and made up of acceptable commodities.

POST EARLY TO ENSURE DELIVERY FOR XMAS.
PACKED AND POSTED TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE WAR AREA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
THE FINEST HOUSEHOLD STORE IN THE EAST.

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.
HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large Size
"First Quality,"
Sold in tins of
100 at \$4.50
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Paid.
The most
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Finest and
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Cigarettes.
Stands foremost
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Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346
NOW SHOWING
ARTISTIC FURNISHING FABRICS
AND
**WHITE ENAMELLED
BEDROOM FURNITURE**
WITH
RUGS TO MATCH.
SEE WINDOW THIS WEEK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 28th October, 1916, commencing at 2.15 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for other than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1916. [1305]

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE OPENING DAY will be held on the afternoon of 4th November, 1916, when the attendance of Members and Friends at the Club House is requested.

There will be a Ladies' Yacht Race, also a Motor Boat race open to Members and Visitors. Entries for the latter together with particulars of boats for handicaps should be sent to the undersigned.

The presence of the Ladies of the Colony is requested from 3.30 P.M.

T. A. LOUGHLIN,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
1306

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO. (LIMITED)

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1638 for 50 Shares numbered from 5380 to 5389 inclusive, standing in the name of Mr. YU CHU, having been LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate is produced at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Russell Street, Hongkong, within 30 days from the date hereof, a duplicate Certificate for the said shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1916. [1307]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

For 3 months.

FURNISHED FLAT or Small House in Hongkong.
Apply to
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
1308

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"OANFA"

OWING to an outbreak of Fire on board this vessel at Durban a General Average Contribution of 1% will be collected. "OANFA" at time of fire will contribute this 1% in addition to the present 4% deposit.

"OANFA" is due here about 2nd November. The General Average Bond will require to be signed and deposits made before counter-signature of Bills of Lading can be given.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
O. S. S. Co., Ltd.,
C. M. S. Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1916. [1309]

NOTICE.

A. B. THE SWEDISH TRADING COMPANY IN CHINA, LIMITED.

MR. ARTHUR NILSSON, having Resigned his position as Managing Director of this Company's business in Hongkong and China, no longer holds the Company's Power of Attorney.

By Order of the Board of Directors I have To-day Assumed Charge of this Company's business in Hongkong and in China.

GUNNAR LUDIN.
York Buildings,
Hongkong, 21st October, 1916. [1315]

ULDERUP & SCHLUTER.

IN LIQUIDATION.

CREDITORS are required to send in their claims to the Undersigned on or before TUESDAY, the 21st October, 1916. Dated the 27th September, 1916.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 16, Queen's Road Central,
Liquidators. [1183]

WANTED.

TWO EXPERIENCED OPERATORS to take charge of large dragline excavators in connection with Irrigation Works now under construction in Siam.

Applications accompanied by copies of recent testimonials should be addressed to the Director General, Royal Irrigation Department, Bangkok, Siam, stating age, experience, salary required, and whether married or single.

[1314]

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the Supply of LIQUORS AND Refreshments at the Terminal Stations at TAI SHA TAV and KOWLOON and on all Trains on the above Railway.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR THE SALE OF REFRESHMENTS AND LIQUORS ON THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY" will be received at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon, and at the Office of the Managing Director at TAI SHA TAV, until Noon of SATURDAY, November 4th.

Forms of Tender and full particulars may be obtained at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon or the Head Office of the Chinese Section at TAI SHA TAV.

The Railway does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

H. P. WINGLOW,
Managing Director,
Chinese Section.
WEN TEE CHANG,
Managing Director,
British Section.
1316

INTIMATIONS

THE DAIRY FARM CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 30th October, 1916, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 14th October, to WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1916. [1338]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.5 per Share will be paid to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 31st October, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 8th November, both days inclusive.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained at the Hongkong Office, Queen's Buildings, on THURSDAY, 2nd November, 1916.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1916. [1296]

5% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1916.

Price of Issue Frs. 87.50.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS will be OPEN on the 6th October, and Close on the 9th of the same month.

The Bonds are issued in France, in multiples of Frs. 100.00 and upwards.

Bills and bonds of the "National Defense" bought before the 1st October, 1916, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by the Hongkong Branch of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine from date.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1916. [1195]

CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT AND BANK COMPAGNIE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any Persons or Firms having Claims against the Hongkong Branch of the CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT & BANK COMPAGNIE are required to file same with the Liquidators on or before 31st October, 1916, after which date no claim will be recognized.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Liquidators.
[1308]

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain.

UPPER EXTREMITY OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

77

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Size.

SHOCKLESS POWDER and CHILLED BRONZE. From 10 to 5500, at 25, 37 and 47.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Importers invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
[1163]

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA (Incorporated Co.) COAL DEPARTMENT.

Sole Representatives of
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTARE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOZAKI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SATO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, RIRAI

AND OYUBARI, COLLIERIES.

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Codes—A.I.A.C. No. 1, Western Union and Borealis.

Agents for:
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRASSER & Co.
MARITA—Messrs. MACKENZIE & Co.
SINGAPORE—Messrs. ROBERTS & Co., Ltd.
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. BROWN.
McFARLANE & Co., Ltd.
For Particulars apply to—
K. KATO, Manager,
No. 2, Polder Street, Singapore.
[1303]

INTIMATIONS

The List will be Closed on or before

15th November, 1916.

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT SIX PER CENT WAR LOAN OF 1916.

Issue of \$3,000,000 Hongkong Currency six per cent. Bonds to Bearer authorised by the War Loan Ordinance 1916.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE HANDED OVER TO THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT AS A WAR CONTRIBUTION FROM THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THIS LOAN ARE GUARANTEED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HONGKONG AND ARE SECURED BY THE REVENUES OF THE COLONY.

PRICE OF ISSUE \$100 PER CENT.

Interest payable—1st May and 1st November.

First Coupon for full six months' interest payable—1st May, 1917.

Principal repayable at par on—1st November, 1928, or, at the option of the Government of Hongkong, principal may be wholly or partially repaid at any time after the fifth year by drawings of Bonds.

The HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, are instructed by the Government of Hongkong to invite subscriptions for the above Loan.

The Bonds will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000, payable to Bearer with half-yearly interest coupons attached payable 1st May and 1st November, at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong.

The first coupon will be attached to Scrip Certificates, which will be exchanged later for definitive Bonds.

This loan will be free from any local taxation as regards both principal and interest.

Applications will be received by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, from whom the necessary printed forms can be obtained.

Such applications must be for \$100 or any multiple thereof and be accompanied by a deposit of 25 per cent. of the amount applied for.

Applications may be accepted in whole or in part, and in the event of partial allotment the surplus amount paid as deposit will be appropriated towards the payment of instalments due on allotment.

The Government has the right to refuse any application.

Payment will be required as follows, viz.:—

25 per cent. on application.
25 " " " allotment (4th Dec. 1916).
25 " " " 20th December, 1916.
25 " " " 17th January, 1917.

In case of default in the payment of any instalment at its due date, the deposit and instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

Scrip Certificates, with coupon attached for the first half-year's interest due on 1st May, 1917, will be issued after payment of the instalment due on allotment, and such certificates, when fully paid, will be exchangeable for Bonds when received. Notice will be given when Bonds are ready for delivery.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1916. [1304]

INTIMATION

"THE ECONOMICAL TALCUM"

WATSON'S GIANT LAVENDER TALCUM

A powder so pure, so soft and refreshing for the skin, and then it is so delicately perfumed with the delightful odour of SWEET LAVENDER. Send for the GIANT size

1-LB. Talcum for \$1.00.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TELEPHONE 16.

The Daily Press.

THE BALKANS.

CHINESE interest in the war has shifted once again to the Balkans, where fierce and sanguinary encounters are taking place in the south and north-east. The struggle is likely to increase in intensity in the endeavour by both sides to secure some decisive result before the winter snows and frosts block the roads and passes and render further operations extremely difficult, if not impossible.

The object of the Entente Powers is, of course, to enclose the Central European Powers in a steel ring from the North Sea to the Black Sea and the Baltic, thus cutting them adrift from their Bulgarian and Turkish allies, whose resistance, when left to their own devices, would speedily crumble under the pressure that would be applied. This would mean the collapse of Germany's eastern campaign.

For this purpose it is necessary to complete the south-eastern segment of the circle by effecting a junction between the large force—now estimated at upwards of half-a-million men—under the command of General SARRAIL in Macedonia and the Russo-Romanian forces, thereby cutting the trunk line which runs from Belgrade through Bulgaria to Constantinople. To avert this the enemy are fighting desperately, and are employing large forces in an attempt to crush Roumania's, as Belgium and Serbia were crushed, for political and strategic purposes. For the moment, it must be admitted, events appear to have gone in their favour. The initial gains which attended the invasion of Transylvania have been lost, and the Roumanians have narrowly escaped a disaster on their front. The enemy are delivering heavy attacks on Dobruza, in the south-west corner of

Bukovina, in the hope of driving a wedge between the Russian and Roumanian fronts, which join at this point. They are seeking to block the principal passes through the Carpathians and Transylvanian Alps, and, in one instance at least, have penetrated a few miles beyond the frontier formed by the mountain chain. The crucial points are, apparently, the Gyimes, Oitoz, Predal, and Torzburg Passes, which give access to railway lines, some of which run direct to Bucharest. At the same time the enemy have maintained an offensive along the Danube, which constitutes a natural boundary between Roumania and Bulgaria until the quadrilateral strip of territory known as the Dobrudja is reached. From this point to the Black Sea there is no natural boundary, and here the German-Bulgarian forces are advancing against the Roumanians and the Russians, who have come to the aid of our latest allies by way of Bessarabia.

This region, which is bounded on the west and the north by the Danube and on the east by the Black Sea, is poor both in resources and in communications, and a force invading it is open to attack on both flanks. Its importance lies in the fact that it allows an offensive from the north to be conducted on the eastern side of the Balkan Peninsula. There are no formidable mountain regions to traverse all the way to Constantinople, and, in order to protect herself from invasion from this quarter, Bulgaria has created a strong line of defence upon the eastern Lom and Provadia rivers. The latest news shows that our allies have been obliged to fall back in the Dobrudja, and that they have taken up defensive positions to the north of Constantza and Mejidie, which have consequently passed into the enemy's hands. The former town is the terminus of the railway from Bucharest through Czernavoda, and forms, with Mangalia (further south), the only point where a safe landing can be made from the Black Sea. For this reason it is of considerable military importance. Moreover, its possession is held to decide the fate of the powerful defensive line known as the "Wall of Trajan." This work, which occupies the depression along which the railway runs, consists of a system of three lines of entrenchments studded throughout its whole length with fortified camps. Beyond securing Bulgaria against invasion from the north, however, the enemy cannot hope to achieve any great military advantage in this region, because their progress to the north and west is barred by the Danube. It will be noticed that in Roumanian circles in London the situation in the Dobrudja causes no dismay, and the conviction is expressed that it will "shortly undergo a great change for the better."

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day, at 5 p.m.

The fifth gymkhana meeting of the season will be held at Happy Valley on Saturday next.

The P. & O. homeward mail steamer *Kashgar*, with the Hongkong mails of 8th September, arrived in London on Monday the 23rd instant.

The following additions have been received to the Canton "Our Day" list:—Mr. G. Houlston, \$20; Captain Olivecrona, \$15; Bank of Taiwan, \$10; Mr. N. A. Worley, \$10.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—St. John's Cathedral, \$115.60; St. Peter's Church, \$15.

The Acting Secretary of the Church Missionary Society acknowledges with thanks the receipt of \$13.81, being part proceeds of collection at St. Peter's Church, West Point, for the C.M.S. Hospital at Pakhoi under the charge of Dr. Neville Bradley.

The body of a Chinese coolie, who was in the employ of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, has been sent to the Kowloon mortuary. While at work on the s.s. *Tyikembang* on Tuesday the deceased was accidentally killed by a fall of cargo. One of the cargo wires snapped, owing to a latent flaw, while hoisting a quantity of angle iron, and this fell upon the coolie, death being instantaneous.

Among those who returned to the Colony yesterday by the *Shingo Maru* were Mr. and Mrs. R. Sutherland, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McHutchison.

The opening day of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club will be held on the 4th November. There will be a ladies yacht race, and a motor boat race open to members and visitors.

A street coolie has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from bruises sustained by being knocked down by the P.W.D. steam lorry. The lorry swerved when proceeding down Morrison Hill Road on Tuesday afternoon and got out of control, and the coolie had a very narrow escape from being run over by the heavy vehicle. It swerved in his direction, but the chimney of the lorry caught a branch of a tree, causing the vehicle to swerve again and to only graze the coolie.

A sale of work, under the auspices of the Ministering Children's League, will be held in the grounds of Government House on Saturday afternoon, November 11th, the proceeds of which will be devoted to local charities for children and to the Children of the Empire Fund for disabled and blind soldiers and sailors and the Belgian orphans in Belgium. In addition to the sale there are to be many other attractions, including performances by the "Swanks," tableaux, and May-pole dances. The 50 cents competition, which has been organised in connection with the function, will be closed on Saturday, November 4th, by which date it is requested that all articles for competition shall be sent to Government House.

Among the marriages announced to take place in the Colony shortly are the following:—Mr. Ernest Roadley Dovey, Government Analyst, and Miss Jessie Matheson MacKenzie, 164, The Peak; Mr. George Alfred Lloyd Kay, master mariner, 3, Hart Avenue, Kowloon, and Miss Edith Collier Dalsell, en route from Canada by s.s. *Monteagle*; Mr. Percy John Taylor, engineer, 10, Works, Hongkong, and Miss Fanny Whitfield Beyer, en route from London by the s.s. *Kashima Maru*; Mr. William George Clark, railway traffic assistant, Hung-hom, and Miss Elinor May Badmoch, 41, Currey Road, Islington; Mr. Karl Jensen mercantile assistant, 8, Morrison Hill, and Miss Edie Johnson, en route from Norway; Mr. Thomas Lay, clerk, 11, The Old Bailey, and Miss Mary Howard, 22, Peel Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.
SWATOW AND "OUR DAY."

SIR,—On behalf of the small Community of Swatow I beg to protest most strongly against the strictures of "Roderick Random" in this morning's issue of your paper. I do not know the exact reason for not observing "Our Day" on the 19th, as I was absent from the port, but I do know that much sickness has prevailed amongst those members of the community whose efforts made the Fete on Empire Day such a financial success—a day, by the way, I believe, Hongkong did not recognise. It seems to me extremely unjust to find fault with Swatow until "Mr. Random" is perfectly sure that that port has proved itself unpatriotic or illiberal, and I maintain that no part of the world is fonder of its country, or freer with its money according to its ability, than Swatow. Yours faithfully,
W. S. LAY.

[We readily publish this protest. At the same time we would point out that the strictures to which objection is taken were contained, as stated, in a communication addressed to "Roderick Random," who said that he found difficulty in believing them. Ed.]
Hongkong, 24th October, 1916.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.
Mehta & Co., 2nd subscription 10.00
Previously acknowledged 7,582.50
\$7,592.50

The romantic discovery has been made that a soldier in the battle of Volynia, and now in Kharkoff Hospital, has been recognised to be Prince Volonsky, aged 22. Her husband, father, and brother were killed early in the war. The prince cut off his thumbs, enlisted and fought for months on the south-west front. She was discovered and sent to Kieff, but eluded the vigilance of the guards and returned to the fighting line, and was wounded.

THE WAR.

BIG FRENCH ATTACK AT VERDUN.

BRITISH GAIN GROUND.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON RUSSIAN AND ROUMANIAN FRONTS.

MANY VESSELS SUBMARINED.

GERMAN CAMP BRUTALITIES.

FIANGO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH ATTACK AT VERDUN.

PRISONERS "POURING IN": ENEMY LINE BROKEN.

PARIS, October 25th.

An official *communiqué* states:—On the Verdun front, after an intense artillery preparation, we attacked on the right of the Meuse after midday, and broke through the enemy line everywhere on a front of seven kilometres and to a depth which attained a distance of three kilometres at the middle. We captured a village at Fort Douaumont.

On the left bank of the Meuse we advanced beyond Thiaumont Wood, and rushed the quarries at Haudromont. The prisoners are pouring in. Up to the present we have counted 4,900, including 100 officers.

Our troops have established themselves along the road from Bras and Douaumont. Our line runs on the right of the Fort, and northward of Bois and Delacaille, along the western outskirts of the village of Vaux and the eastern border of Famin Wood, and continues north of Chenois Wood and Dambloup battery. We cannot yet estimate the quantity of captured material.

Our losses are small.

BRITISH GAIN GROUND.

LONDON, October 25th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—We gained ground yesterday in the neighbourhood of Guedecourt and Les Beufs, which was fully secured.

There has been reciprocal and intermittent shelling during the night.

The troops which captured 1,000 prisoners on Saturday had only 1,200 casualties.

BRITISH ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, October 25th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—South of Ancre there has been intermittent hostile shelling. Here yesterday and to-day we took eighty prisoners. There has been heavy reciprocal shelling to-day south of Armentières.

A strong enemy party made a raid east of Loos early in the morning with the apparent object of destroying mineshafts. They were immediately ejected.

GERMAN ARTILLERY DEFECTS

"TERRIFYING NUMBER" OF GEN EXPLOSIONS.

LONDON, October 25th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters states that a captured document, written by the Chief of Artillery with von Gallwitz's army, complains of the "terrifying number" of explosions of guns, and especially of field guns, which it attributes to inadequate care and unskillful handling. The document adds:—"If this is not changed immediately, renewals will not be able to keep pace with the wastage, and the immediate result will be an appreciable falling off in our artillery power."

A similar order from the headquarters of the First Army shows that the trouble is a long standing one.

Another order dealing with barrage fire indicates that the German shell supply is smaller than the soldiers of the front line think necessary.

THE BALKANS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HEAVY FIGHTING.

FALL OF CONSTANZA CONFIRMED.

BOCHAREST, October 24th.

A Roumanian *communiqué* states:—The enemy has occupied Constanza.

Our left wing in the Dobrudja has been obliged to retire towards Caramurat.

We repulsed the enemy in Uzul Valley, and on the left bank of the Alti.

We attacked along the whole front in Oltuz Valley, taking 300 prisoners and ten machine-guns.

The enemy is violently attacking at Predeal, Drago Slavele and in the Jiu Valley. He slightly progressed at the last-named place.

DOBRUDJA OF SECONDARY IMPORTANCE

ROUMANIAN OPINION ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, October 24th.

Reuter is informed that the Roumanian circles in London have always regarded Dobrudja as of secondary importance in field operations, and that the situation will shortly undergo a great change for the better. The Roumanians are withdrawing behind the Danube to prevent the enemy securing oil and other natural riches of the country.

RUSSO-ROUMANIANS.

RESISTING ENEMY ADVANCE.

PETROGRAD, October 24th.

A *communiqué* states:—The Russo-Roumanians in the Dobrudja have retired to the heights north of Constanza and Medjidie, where they are resisting the advance of the enemy, who have occupied these two points.

Enemy attacks in Orsova (the Transylvanian Alps) have been repelled.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

AMSTERDAM, October 24th.

A German official announcement claims the capture of Predeal, Rasova and Mejidia, with 75 officers, 6,693 men and twelve guns.

The German capture of 6,693 men includes 3,000 taken on October 20th, in the Rasova region.

SERBIAN SUCCESS.

ADVANCE ALONG VARDAR FRONT.

LONDON, October 24th.

A Serbian official message states:—There has been heavy and fierce fighting at Vardar. Our First Army advanced along the whole length of the front, taking the first Bulgarian trenches.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

SITUATION CONSIDERABLY IMPROVED.

ATHENS, October 25th.

The French Minister, after an audience with the King, announced that he had been authorised by His Majesty to state that the situation was considerably improved owing to the King's sincere declarations of his sentiments towards the Allies, and the Minister's assurances regarding the Allies' intentions.

RIBBIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FURIOUS ENEMY ASSAULT.

CRUSHING LOSSES.

PETROGRAD, October 25th.

Over twenty battalions, including a whole Austrian division, participated in the furious assault on Friday in the wooded Carpathians, with the object of securing, regardless of cost, the heights east of Kirilibaba. All the attacks were beaten off with crushing losses. One battalion was absolutely wiped out, and another of 850 strong, had only 170 survivors. The Germans are ceaselessly attacking along the Bystritsa. Only field operations are practicable for the heavy and light artillery. Breaking the Russian front in the Bystritsa Valley would bring the enemy to the rear of Kimpulung, and of the whole Russian left flank. The greatness of the stake explains the enemy's sacrifices.

GENERAL

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY TRADE MARKS IN HONGKONG.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, October 25th.

In the House of Commons, in reply to questions regarding the refusal by the Governor of Hongkong to allow the expunging of enemy trade marks, because it would be voted by the Imperial Government, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the action taken by Hongkong was in accordance with the general policy adopted in the United Kingdom.

GERMAN BRUTALITY.

SHOCKING TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

LONDON, October 24th.

A Government Committee has collected from three medical men who were there, shocking evidence concerning last year's outbreak of typhus at Gardelegen, where there were 11,800 prisoners, including 230 British subjects. They were herded together in a small camp and lived, fed and slept in small huts. There were filthy palliasses, no tables or stools, and the air was fetid. All the people were half starved and half clothed, and were anemic and emaciated. Many died. The British and French partly subsisted on home parcels. The less fortunate Russians daily scavenged for potato peel. The sanitary conditions were indescribable. The emptying was done with buckets, and this task was specially allotted to the British till they were so reduced by sickness that they could no longer perform it.

Everyone was covered with lice, and the prisoners manifested utter misery and desolation owing to most brutal terrorism; bullying, kicking and hitting by German under-officers. And then typhus broke out, whereupon every single German bolted, deliberately abandoning their helpless charges, but the latter resisted. The sentries stationed outside shot down anybody attempting to leave. Sixteen medical prisoners of various nationalities, twelve of whom eventually contracted typhus, two dying, were brought to the camp and found the conditions appalling. There were no nursing appliances whatsoever, a few small packets of drugs, but no milk, soap or suitable food. There were 3,000 cases, and the mortality was fifteen per cent. The doctors were summoned daily to report at the fence.

A noteworthy incident was when some American officials visited Gardelegen and were shown several carcasses of mutton outside the camp. The Americans were duly impressed, but the mutton was removed after their departure.

The senior British medical man pays a tribute to the splendid devotion of the French priests, and the British and other orderlies.

CLIMAX OF WAR APPROACH- ING.

CANADA'S LAST 100,000 MEN.

OTTAWA, October 25th.

Sir Robert Borden, the Premier, in a stirring appeal for National Service, stated that the climax of the war was rapidly approaching and Canada's last 100,000 men may be the deciding factor. Canada's manhood must answer the challenge if the nation was to have an abiding place in the future.

VOTING BY PROXY.

A SCHEME FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

LONDON, October 26th.

The *Times* states that the Government are considering a scheme whereby soldiers and sailors will be allowed to vote by proxy at elections in their home constituencies, possibly through their wives. A million votes are concerned.

FRENCH WAR LOAN.

RAISED IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, October 25th.

France has concluded a loan of \$100,000,000 to cover exports. Another British loan is eagerly awaited in Wall Street.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE QUEEN'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

AN APPEAL.

LONDON, October 25th.

Her Majesty the Queen appeals for continued support of her Needlework Guild, which, up to the present, has sent out nearly 4,000,000 garments to the soldiers and sailors. The appeal says that an almost unlimited number of things is needed.

ANGLO-FRENCH CONFERENCE.

IMPORTANT MATTERS DISCUSSED.

PARIS, October 25th.

It is reported that the Anglo-French conference, held on the 21st inst., decided on a collective *Entente* programme for the Eastern front. It also discussed the Greek question, and adopted resolutions which will develop progressively, whereby King Constantine will be made to realise the Allies' unity of action and energy.

NEW ZEALAND'S WAR EXPENDITURE.

WELLINGTON, October 24th.

It is officially announced that New Zealand's war expenditure is now £1,000,000 monthly.

DISASTROUS HURRICANE.

VIRGIN ISLANDERS' PLIGHT.

LONDON, October 24th.

A hurricane at the Virgin Islands caused twenty-one deaths. Two thousand people are homeless, and the crops have been destroyed. Relief measures are being taken.

THE NEED FOR MEN.

LONDON, October 25th.

It is understood that the War Office has decided that all officials, irrespective of rank or class, below twenty-six years of age, will be immediately released for military service.

WAR NEWS.

DUTCH TALK OF WAR.

One hundred and forty-seven prominent Dutch citizens, constituting the intellectual *élite* of Holland, have just issued a strong appeal to neutral countries to assist in assuring the reconstruction of the independence of Belgium.

After citing the German Chancellor and other prominent Germans in proof that Germany seriously entertains the design of annexing Belgium in some form or other, the appeal goes on to say:—"The *Entente* Powers declared on February 14th, 1913, that they will not consent to a peace in which the independence of Belgium is not re-established. It is necessary to make it known that the entire world, outside Germany and her allies, considers that it would be a crime and a sure source of new wars, to despoil a country, however small, of its independence."

The appeal urges that the sacred principle of the independence of small nations should be affirmed now, and points out that if moral intervention proves useless, there are economic as well as military weapons that the neutral countries could utilise.

The appeal is being sent to the Scandinavian States, Spain and all the Republics of North and South America, as well as to Switzerland.

GERMAN WAYS OF SPREADING "TRUTH."

One of the greatest problems in the campaign in German East Africa is that of the population other than German.

The natives have welcomed us, but there is the class of trader who has thrived on the country and its people aided by the corrupt Government official. When the British come along these traders find their means of profit-making stopped; the coloured Government official finds his occupation gone, and both are passively hostile. The natives, on the other hand, bring in their produce and receive full value in cash, and in distress come to the British and are well-treated, but not pampered.

Before retiring from any centre of a considerable population the Germans make it a practice to call together the *chambas* and lesser chiefs of the neighbouring villages. A lecture on the course of the war, according to the German ideas, is given. A map of Europe is exhibited, and it is made to appear that the French, Serbians, Russians, and Belgians have been defeated and pushed back. The lecturer adds that the end of Europe is near, and the success of the Central Powers certain. When peace comes in two or three months the Germans say they will return, and then we beside any who have helped or been too friendly to the British. All suspects will be shot.

Fortunately, however, the commanders have to assist the Government officials of British East Africa, who have knowledge of the natives' ways, their languages, etc. The efforts of these officials have been successful. The natives have come to believe that we have come to stay. Cattle, meal, and other produce are forthcoming, and labour and material have been furnished.

AFTER THE WAR.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

Some very shrewd and interesting speculations as to what is likely to happen after the war are to be found in a recent circular from Mr. Henry Clews, the well-known New York banker. He says:—

A great many careful and experienced observers look for a period of excessive prostration among the belligerents after the war. That there will be a period of severe economic exhaustion need not be questioned, but not a few of the prophets of distress have underestimated the recuperative powers of the great nations. Great Britain, for instance, is undergoing a terrific strain in financing not only her own huge Navy and Army, but also in the financial aid given her Allies. England's resources are not confined to her own island, but must be measured also by the enormous resources of her colonies, her huge investments abroad, and the fact that her immense industries and sea-borne commerce have continued with little interruption. A nation carrying nearly one-half the trade of the world and controlling such vast resources of herself is not likely to be seriously crippled by contest with Powers of much inferior resources. Great Britain will probably come out of the war in better condition than any of the belligerents. She will probably emerge an Empire solidified, awakened, strengthened and more powerful than ever. Beyond question the war has welded the Empire into a unit as nothing else could.

GERMANY'S RECOVERATIVE POWER.

Upon Germany, however, the blow is likely to fall with much greater severity. Germany's financial resources do not compare with the British. Her foreign commerce, which ranked second in the world, will be very seriously crippled. After the war grave problems will require the skill of her best financiers if she is to escape national troubles. Germany may also be threatened with momentous social and political readjustment, and should the Allies impose heavy burdens her recovery may be relatively slow. Yet it must be remembered the recuperative powers of Germany are great. Her people have a wonderful genius for organisation, scientific thoroughness, hard work, and economy, and may be depended upon to strain every nerve for the restoration of national prestige. Her territory has not and may not be devastated by war. Her mills and her railroads are practically intact, and it is doubtful if the Allies, even if successful, will ever make any perceptible inroads upon German soil. Germany's resourcefulness will be put to the greatest test imaginable, all the more surely because of the awful waste of life and skilled labour, but there is not the slightest doubt that she will make marvellous efforts towards recuperation.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

France and Italy may also be expected to recover more rapidly than anticipated in the present state of public opinion. Only a comparatively small strip of France has been destroyed; a valuable strip it is true, but the injuries are of a sort that can be quickly repaired, and twelve months of reconstruction in France will work miracles in the present regenerative temper of her people. The same will be true of Italy, provided the northern section of that country is preserved from invasion. Russia has been slightly hurt by the war. She is too vast and has too large a population to feel the conflict very seriously. Russia is not a rich country except in undeveloped natural resources; but her more wealthy Allies are able to give her abundant financial aid, and after the war development on the enormous scale may be expected in Russia, in which the United States will undoubtedly have a share. In all of these countries, therefore, we may safely look for recovery from depression within a reasonable period after the resumption of peace, because these nations possess great genius, high spirit and vast natural resources which are only awaiting new development. All three of these countries will be literally born again, history proving that Great Britain, Germany and France have quickly recovered from struggles quite as severe relatively as the present. The same can hardly be said of Austria-Hungary, the Balkan States or Turkey. These nations do not possess the attributes just referred to, and some of them are decadent. For them a longer period of exhaustion is probably in store; and their problems, especially those of the Balkans, will be found far more difficult of adjustment than those of the other great European Powers.

WEAKENING MORAL OF GERMAN TROOPS.

The *Times* correspondent at Copenhagen writes:—

People who during the holidays have met Danish Schleswigers say that they give gloomy reports of declining moral in the German Army.

When a Landwehr regiment left Flensburg the greater part of the men were drunk, and it was only by persuasion that they were induced to enter the train. The officers were insulted, the soldiers saying that they were going to turn their rifles against them as soon as they arrived at Verdun.

The Eastern front is considered a veritable hell by the soldiers. Sufficient food is not to be had. When an offensive movement was ordered on the Riga front the men declined to leave the trenches.

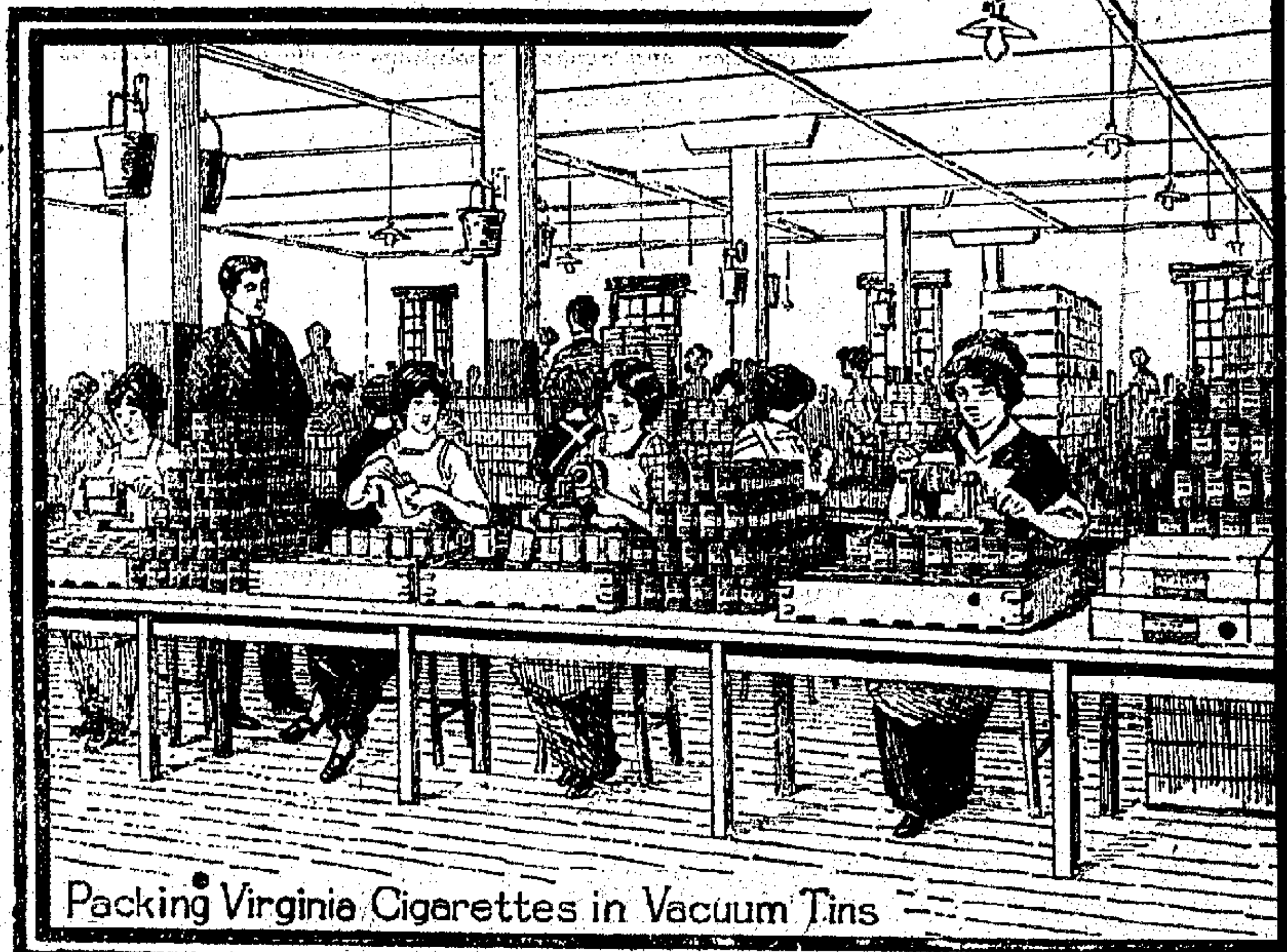
The *Ribe Stiftstidende* learns that the German soldiers now lay hands on the stores accumulated in Belgium by the American Relief Committee. Not only do the men going to the trenches have their rations chieft out from these supplies, but soldiers going home on furlough arrive with their knapsacks filled with victuals from the same source.



"Gold Band" CIGARETTES

Should demand the consideration of every logical smoker

— REASON NINE —
Rigidity inspected vacuum packing ensures "Gold Band" Virginia Cigarettes going to the consumer fresh



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NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.



THE ORIGINAL SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

ALWAYS RELIABLE.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, DR. J. B. L. THERAPION. It is a powerful remedy for all kinds of ailments, including rheumatism, neuralgia, and other painful conditions. It is made from natural ingredients and is highly effective.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 26th at 11.15.—No returns from Japan or N.E. China.

Pressure has increased in all other districts considerably along the coast of China, moderately over Formosa and slightly elsewhere.

Strong monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.08 inch. Total since 1st January, 79.3 inches, against an average of 8.10 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

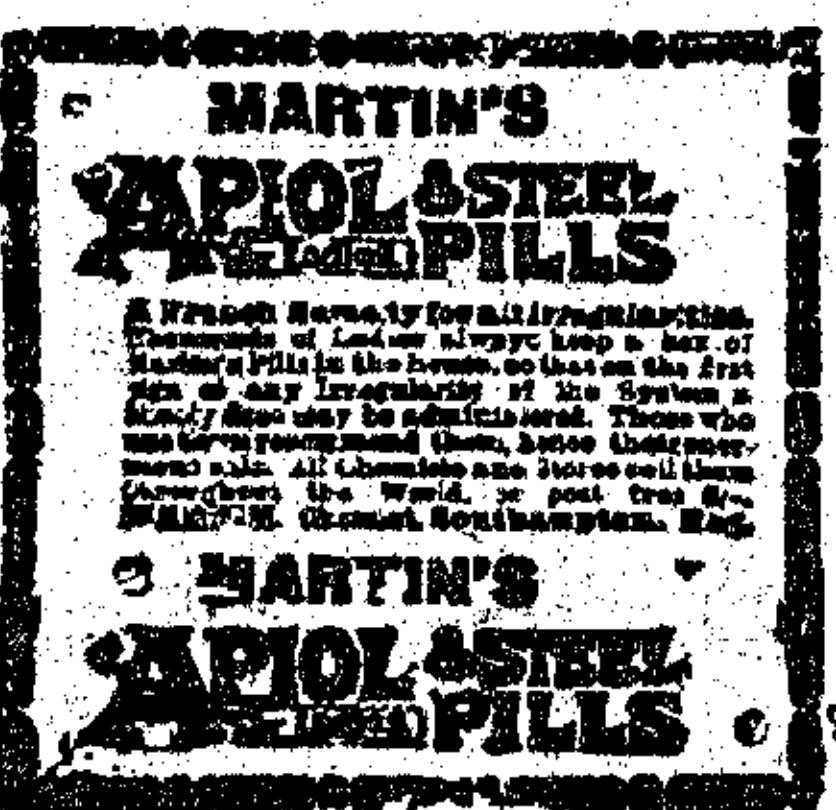
DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	(N.E. wind, fresh to strong; fair, cooler.)
Formosa Channel	(N.E. winds, strong.)
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lanchow	The same as No. 1.
Sea Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

It is a common complaint, especially among the elderly, and is often the result of poor circulation of the blood. It can be treated effectively with the right medicine.

GRASSHOPPER OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Prepared by ALBERT, Alfred House, For-
eston Place, London, England. Price 2/-
in bottles of 12 and 24 per box.



ITCHING AND SMARTING HEAT

From Eczema Beyond Describing. Face a Dreadful Sight. Soothed and Healed by Cuticura.

"My eczema first came out in small white pimples. When I scratched them they soon spread into sore eruptions. The itching and smarting heat were beyond describing. Sleep was out of the question. My face swelled up till I looked a dreadful sight. My hair fell out till I began to think it would never grow again. Nothing did any good till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The trouble is entirely gone now." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pymer, 1111 Farm Cottages, Weymouth, Dorset, England, Jan. 20, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post. With 32-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal.) Address post-card for samples to: Newbery & Sons, 27, Chancery Lane, London. Sold everywhere.

No Household

can be really happy if any of its members are ill. Good health in a family is a precious possession, and without it, peace and felicity are practically impossible. Much illness is preventable, and is often caused by indigestion. Much anxiety is given on this account to many and dear ones, therefore, avoidable. It is of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand to relieve the earliest symptoms of indigestion. Beecham's Pills are an excellent household medicine—safe to take and sure in their curative results. No home

Should Be Without them. They exercise a beneficial effect upon the liver, stomach, kidneys and bowels. They give speedy relief, and, in time, they remove most of the ailments connected with these important organs. Attacks of indigestion, constipation, flatulence, headache, dizziness and other disorders of the digestive system are speedily dispelled by

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value in "Winds, Bile, and Stomach Disorders," have a specially beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women; many of whom endure needless pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

WORK OF THE Y.M.C.A. AT THE FRONT.

LETTER FROM A FORMER RESIDENT OF SHANGHAI.

The following interesting letter has been received recently from a former Y.M.C.A. Secretary who was stationed in Shanghai and is now in Flanders:—

On Friday, June 2nd, I had planned to go up to our Brigade Headquarters, which were in the same locality as one of our forward Y.M.C.A. Dugouts, to see the Brigadier in regard to a number of matters affecting the work of the Association. Before starting I had noticed that the artillery bombardment was considerably heavier than usual, and by the time I had got up to our second most advanced dugout, which is in one of the reserve billets, it was so heavy that it did not seem wise to proceed at once, especially as I knew that under the circumstances the General would be fully occupied. As a matter of fact, just one hour later the Germans came across, and since then the General has been amongst the missing. It happened that I was rather tired, waiting for the bomb-barrage to slacken, lay down in the dugout and went to sleep, little dreaming that what one of the English papers described as "the biggest battle in which British troops had been engaged on the Western front since Loos" was beginning.

About three o'clock in the afternoon I was awakened by a noise outside and went out and found a number of slightly wounded men. They told me of the German attack and that our casualties had been heavy. Taking one of our men with me, I went up to the nearest dressing-station, where we found large numbers of slightly wounded cases, "walking cases" as they are called. Most of them had had nothing to eat all day, so we went back at once to the dugout and brought up a good supply of chocolate and cigarettes.

Leaving these at the dressing station for the Doctor and his attendants to distribute, we proceeded to the reserve line, where the advanced dressing-station is situated and where we were told there were large numbers of seriously wounded. By this time the reinforcements were moving up. It was an impressive sight to see these Battalions, the flower of Canadian manhood, marching up in open across the fields, especially as one realized that numbers of them would never go that way again, and many of those who did would be lying broken and suffering in ambulances.

The approach to the Association dugout was crowded by men who were eager to buy "smokes" and "eats" before going up the line. It was very apparent that, unless something was done, the whole stock on hand would soon be exhausted as it would be impossible to get any further supplies as long as the intense bombardment continued, and consequently there would be nothing for the following days when the need would certainly be infinitely greater. We accordingly decided to cease selling and gave away what we had to those who really needed it. In this way we were in a position to control the distribution of the stock we had, as we would not have been had we continued to sell in company with the Corporal in charge of the dugout. I went amongst the wounded, giving chocolate to those who were able to eat and "smokes" to all. The stoical endurance of the wounded was something marvellous beyond telling. Scores of men were lying round suffering untold agonies, and yet there was not a murmur and only once did I hear a groan. A Captain, with whom I had served on an athletic committee just a few days before, was lying with his right arm shattered, and while I gave him a drink and filled his water bottle he spoke quite calmly of the impending amputation.

The canteen was kept open the whole night, and by next morning the remnants of the Battalions which had borne the brunt of the first attack and who had been relieved during the night, began to come in. It was at once apparent that what we needed most was something in which to make hot food and drinks for the men, many of whom were in a very exhausted condition. Our total equipment for providing these was a couple of small Primus stoves, such as the soldiers use in the dugouts, and a trencher and plenty of Quaker Oats and tea. But the two men in charge, nothing daunted, set to work. The side was cut out of a gasoline tin, making a good a porridge pot as one could desire. Besides this we got the cook of the Pioneers to prepare a dixie full, so there was soon hot porridge for a goodly number. However, it was soon evident that we would have to have greater facilities or the supply of hot gruel would be entirely insufficient. Accordingly two of our men set out for the other dugout two miles away, where there was an extra large Primus stove and a ten-gallon tea urn. Securing these, together with a four gallon tin of gasoline, two seven pound tins of cocoa, a supply of chocolate and sugar, we returned decked like Father Christmas and certainly no less welcome to the men who were waiting, many of whom had been without food for twenty-four hours, besides having been under a most terrific strain. All that day and night we continued to serve hot cocoa and tea as fast as it could be made. Captain Carrie and one of his men from the Seventh Brigade coming up to take the night shift. Besides hot drinks there were cigarettes for all who wanted them, but, of course, only a few for each; and we had enough chocolate, biscuits, sardines, tinned fruit, etc., to give something substantial to those who needed it worst. When anyone asked for something to eat, as nearly everyone did, he was asked when he had had his ration last and how soon he was likely to get them next. If it seemed he was unlikely to get anything soon we gave him of what we had. It was during the two days following the first attack that the wisdom of our decision to stop selling our stock became more apparent, for had we continued to sell we would have had nothing left and would have had to turn away many hungry men without anything. During these two days we gave away supplies to the value of about two thousand francs.

The gratitude of the men was very apparent and one heard continually words of the highest appreciation of what the Association was doing.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

BLOCKADE RUNNING TIPS.

AMUSING LETTER FOUND ON SEIZED SHIP.

An amusing letter of instructions how to run the British blockade was read by the Solicitor-General, Sir George Cave, K.C., in the Prize Court, recently.

Sir Samuel Evans was hearing the application of the Crown for the condemnation of a cargo of cotton seized on board the Norwegian steamship *Pythia* and consigned from Galveston, on May 1st, 1915, to Copenhagen.

The Crown's Solicitor-General explained, had obtained possession of an illuminating letter of hints for running the blockade, sent by Messrs. Josepa Kallmann & Co., Ltd., of Gothenburg, to the Texas Export and Import Company, of Galveston, the shippers. The letter was as follows:—

"For your guidance we would recommend you to tell your captains to go very far north of the Shetlands into Norway, and slide down the coast, when there is hardly any risk of being caught. It is a lot of nonsense for captains to follow the British Consul's advice of being caught like in a trap."

"We have directed several boats like that and they have all come clear of interference. Advise all captains accordingly and you will save yourselves a lot of losses, as we understand England is not going to pay for anything they have stolen from the steamers bound from American ports to Scandinavian ports."

"With regard to the *Pythia*, it is likely they will steal your cargo that is on board for Sweden, and perhaps for the other destinations. We would advise you to be very particular in getting Consular and other certificates that the cargo is destined to distinct firms here or in Denmark in the future. This, of course, is only a great bluff with the British Consuls in America to get the steamers in trouble by being seized and investigated. Avoid all touch with England and cruisers as the keynote to successful arrival here."

Mr. Neilson, for the shippers, argued that none of the letters cited implicated these claimants in any suspicion of enemy destination. The documents did not paint them even a pale grey, much less did they blacken them, as the Solicitor-General wanted.

His lordship declared the cargo had an enemy destination, being intended for Germany. He made an order that the proceeds of the sale of the discharged goods should be brought into court, and dealt with in an order at some date. No Tribunal, said his lordship, would have any hesitation in coming to the conclusion that it was a just inference from the documents that the destination of this property was Germany.

A GERMAN DREAM.

The *Figaro*, by quotations from German writers, shows that Germany before the war contemplated the conquest of South America, firstly by immigration, secondly by commercial expansion, and finally by force of arms. The evidence shows that Germany had already arranged to cede to England, Brazil, Peru and Bolivia, retaining for herself Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay. She also proposed to cede the Central American Republics to the United States.

As for the fight itself, you have read a full description in the newspapers. There is little that I can add. The artillery bombardment was perhaps, heavier and more concentrated than any heretofore experienced on the British front. Not only the front line but also the supports and communication trenches were subjected to a hurricane of steel and flame through which it seemed nothing could live. The whole face of the earth was changed as great shells plunged and broke blowing everything in the immediate vicinity to atoms. The earth shook and the air was filled with the smoke and dust of the exploding shells. Trees were struck down as if cut off by one blow of a mighty axe. Trenches and dugouts disappeared into tumbled heaps of earth. The endurance and courage demanded of soldiers in this war surpasses that in any war of history. That men can pass through the terrible ordeal and yet remain sane and brave is a tremendous tribute to human nature.

The attack one week later in which our men so gallantly won back the lost trenches was in many ways a repetition of the first fight except that the tables were turned. This time it was the Germans who had to endure the rain of shells. Our Association dugout looks out on a plain in which there were many batteries. In fact it is up beyond all the big guns and many of the smaller ones, so that it afforded a splendid view. I shall never forget the sight during the intensest part of the bombardment. The foreground was filled with darting tongues of flame as the salvoes followed each other as rapidly as the men could work the guns. Back of this the whole horizon was lit up by flashes of the more distant batteries. As for the Germans, they were simply overwhelmed by the fierceness of the bombardment, and when, at the appointed time, our men "went over" they put up little resistance. During the night it began to rain heavily, which always adds greatly to the horror and suffering of the battlefield. The condition of the wounded, soaked to the skin and covered with mud, was pitiable beyond words, and yet there are those who talk of "the glory of war."

In closing I wish to pay a tribute to the men in charge of the Association Dugouts. For two weeks they have worked unremittently, snatching a few hours' sleep at odd times, and they are still on the job, as owing to the smallness of our staff it has not been possible to relieve them. One of them has not slept back of this forward post for over two months, a record probably unsurpassed by any man in the Division outside of the artillery. It is the faithful and often unnoticed services of such men as these, privates from the ranks, which makes the work of the Association amongst the troops at the front possible. Credit, if credit there is, largely belongs to them.

REVIEWS.

The Two Williams. (Studies of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince). By PAUL-LOUIS HERVIER, Eveleigh Nash Company, London, 7/6 Net.

A great many books have been written on the lives of these two extraordinary and not too lovable characters, and of their antecedents. Quite naturally we read of nothing upon which we could find a loophole of escape from the judgment of "guilty to all charges" without an extenuating circumstance. It is impossible for a monarch of a great and powerful nation to withhold from the eyes of his subjects the most sacred acts of his domestic life. The life of William II. is no exception to this penalty of power. We learn, amongst other things, that William II. constitutes himself a past-master and critic of all arts and crafts. In this connection the following story is both interesting and amusing:—

"In the neighbourhood of a German port in the North Sea, a pilot came on board and immediately commenced his watch at the helm. William, who considered himself a past-master in the art of steering a vessel, placed himself beside the pilot, and even proposed to assist him. The old sea-wolf did not recognise the Kaiser. He turned round angrily and growled out:

"Are you the pilot, or am I the pilot?" Considerably startled, William retired to his cabin. But after a few minutes' reflection, wishing to make an impression on those who had witnessed the scene, he ascended the bridge again, and, presenting the pilot with a box of cigars, said to him very humbly:

"It is you who are the pilot." The second half of the book deals with the Crown Prince, and the impression left upon the mind after reading this biography is one of pity or contempt for the character of a prince who might one day have ruled over a healthy, happy empire. To quote the author's words:—

"Such is the life of Frederick William, the German Crown Prince. It is well filled, any one, but, one must add, well filled with shame, with disgrace, and with crime. With his name, his authority, with all the means at his disposal, he might have accomplished a magnificent mission on earth. He did not wish for that. He was not worthy of that. This Prince might have deserved the renown of a good and loyal Prince. It was not his lot. But he has refused to fight against his instincts. His aspirations led him neither towards goodness, nor towards simplicity, nor towards charity, nor towards humanity, but towards robbery, treason, enjoyment, and luxury."

The Glory That Is France. By SIDNEY DARR. Eveleigh Nash Company, London, 3/6 Net.

It is refreshing in these days, when we are surfeited with volumes of descriptive details of our barbarous neighbours, to turn to a survey of the glories that belong to a nation that is fighting and dying with us in the great cause of liberty and freedom. Mr. Sidney Darr has his subject well in hand. His heart is in France and with the French. The differences that exist between the French point of view and ours on certain matters of domestic government he suggests, rather than says, are due to our national hypocrisy. He tells us, too, that the Frenchman is thoroughly practical. "The average Englishman," he says, "is not distinguished by very definite political ideas." He pays King Edward VII. a compliment.

"The *entente* with France was primarily the work, not of statesmen or poets, but of a kindly, unselfish man of the world, who cordially disliked fuss and quarrels and bluffs and all manners. I do not suppose that King Edward VII. ever realized the complete splendour of France. He had discovered, however, that the French are courteous and kind and considerate. He loved their candour and he found their realism most attractive."

We are given a healthy picture of the modern English woman, though Mr. Darr considers her "muddle-headed." On the other hand, he bestows much praise upon the Frenchwoman for her business aptitude. "Stupid-headedness is not, in the author's opinion, the monopoly of the female portion of the British population; the mere man has the characteristic bump very largely developed. 'The British Empire was a fortuitous creation. It just happened. It was never intended, and that is the best reason for believing that it will continue.' It is due to no virtue but to a kindly, unselfish man of the world, who cordially disliked fuss and quarrels and bluffs and all manners. I do not suppose that King Edward VII. ever realized the complete splendour of France. He had discovered, however, that the French are courteous and kind and considerate. He loved their candour and he found their realism most attractive."

It must not be supposed that I forget the intense and splendid devotion to the British idea shown by the overseas Briton during this war."

Unfortunately, he qualifies that admission by adding: "The value of this devotion does, however, lie in the fact that it is felt by British Canadians and British Australians, and not by Englishmen living for a while in Canada and Australia. The capacity to modify nationality is typically English. The Scotchman speaks with a Scotch accent after he has been in Canada for fifty years. The Englishman adopts an American accent when he has been in New York for a twelvemonth."

His criticisms of English politicians are more severe than just, and very few will agree that "the vacillation and hesitancy of Great Britain have caused the rest of the world to fail to appreciate her priceless services in the common cause." It is a fact that every true Briton will be glad to admit that "the glory that is France" will be enormously enhanced. She has won the admiration of her allies, of the neutral countries, and, will in years to come, win even of her foes. There is no need, therefore, to bolster her prestige by invidious comparisons with the British. Both have won their laurels, and one should not be angry with Mr. Darr for doing what we all do at times. We love to grumble at everything that is not given us. It is, after all, only a symptom of our pride which leads us to look at the impossible.

WHAT AMERICA THINKS.

EFFECTS OF OUR VICTORIES.

Writing from New York last month, the Financial Correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph* said:—

American military writers are immensely impressed with the recent performance and immediate prospects of the British Army in France. Led away by German propaganda, and also influenced by not a few arm-chair critics here, who refused to believe you could raise such a magnificent army in so short a time, America has hitherto given all its praise to the French. On the anniversary of the Marne the *New York Tribune*, which is not a "yellow" or a German paper, refused to give any credit whatever to the British, declaring that the French had done everything at the Marne, and that the British had failed in dash; in fact, "the British were never actively engaged in the battle at all." Britain, we were told here at the time of Verdun, was "fighting to the last Frenchman," and so forth.

All of this was, of course, the product of ignorance on the part of the mass of Americans, and of malice on the part of a few. Now everything is changed. It feels good nowadays to be a "Britisher" in the United States, and, despite all you read in the press about the villainy of the British, Jack List and Washington's threats of reprisal, the name and prestige of England never stood higher than to-day. Influential military critics of America's leading papers, basing their opinions on despatches sent by their own accredited representatives, are foremost to-day in giving credit to the British, and recognise fully that your victories are not due to any languor in the German defence.

THE TERRIBLE BRITISH ARMY.

One realises here, after reading reports from all quarters, that the Germans are being beaten back because they cannot stand, and Americans in general now understand for the very first time that the "contemptible British Army" has become a terrible British Army. "The French," says the *New York Times* to-day, "have had praise, deserved and plentiful, for their heroism. It is well to spare a little for the creation of dead Kitchener, irresistible in its might, prodigious in its courage, terribly avenging on the Germans and the sneers of neutrals."

Such is the keynote of editorial references in the world's greatest neutral country, and they deserve emphasis to-day because Americans have been told so many times by Berlin that the German army in the West was invincible, that they did not look for anything more substantial than a deadlock on the old lines. This view has been reinforced here by American correspondents with the German army, who have been fed with super-optimistic reports and legends in the same way as the German populace. The only rift in the lute comes to-day from a few German-American newspapers, which seem alarmed at the performance of your armoured cars, and protest against "such diabolical juggernauts," as inhumane and contrary to the spirit of the letter of international law.

THE FOXY KING OF BULGARIA.
CULMINATION OF A LIFE OF TREACHERY.

Taking the text "Whoso diggett a pit shall fall therein," the *Daily Telegraph* devotes a leading article to King Ferdinand of Bulgaria. His plight at this moment, it says, is no occasion for idle insult. But certain things must be said of him—and it seems to us that this is the time in which they should be said. The man has at last felt the touch of the net upon him which he has so persistently and mercilessly set for others; and there is, perhaps, no living man who will feel in his heart even a trace of remorse as the scene is relentlessly dragged ashore.

The record of Ferdinand of Bulgaria will probably always possess an interest for the psychologist and the student of oral delinquency; but, unlike many other careers of unscrupulous ambition, at no moment has it been touched by even a passing gleam of nobility; never, from the beginning to the fast-nearing end, has his miserable career been redeemed by constancy to any principle but his own personal advancement.

The wheel has come full circle.

Five years ago he was ordering from Paris the robes for his Coronation as Emperor of Byzantium; to-day he is a restless fugitive between the postern doors of palaces in Sofia and Vienna, hated by the Bulgarian people, whom he has betrayed, and branded as a suspect by the very men whose cities are grudgingly opened to him in ignominy and desertion. The world has not forgotten what happened in October, 1915, when he plunged his unwilling country into war with her patron and liberator, Russia.

Those were terrible days in Sofia. Again and again the elder and greater men of Bulgaria—Gueschoff, Savoff, Stanbulecki, and Malinoff—argued, protested, and pleaded for their country, but in vain. The Bulgarians were indeed resentful and hostile, but the chiefs of the Army had been won over, and Radoslawoff was a mere tool in Ferdinand's hand.

THE PUNISHMENT OF GOD.
The words which Russia entered her protest against Ferdinand will live longer than the man against whom it was directed: "Bulgaria, one in faith with us, and but a short while back liberated from the Turkish yoke by the brotherly love of the Russian people, has openly taken sides with the enemies of the Christian faith, of Slavism, and of Russia, who leaves the fate of the betrayer of the Slav cause to the just punishment of God."

We do not believe that there is in this man a spark of regret for the disaster he has brought upon his people. The collapse of his personal ambitions no doubt affects him bitterly, but the deepest feeling is probably resentment against those who have shouldered him aside, and are now attempting to have some remnants of the national fortunes from deserved retribution at the hands of Russia and her allies.

A SHATTERING BLOW.

"A GREAT AND GLORIOUS DAY."

Describing the taking of Martinpuich, Courcellette and Elers last month, *The Times* special correspondent at British Headquarters wrote:—

It has taken us so long and has cost such fierce fighting to make our way for 1,000 yards along the Bapaume road from Pozieres! And now in a day we have swept over two miles of enemy country, and both Martinpuich and Courcellette are in our hands.

Martinpuich was known to be very strongly fortified and held. The troops, here as elsewhere along the front, were the moment came went forward magnificently and swept the German positions opposed to them almost without a check. Beyond the first enemy trench was a series, or rather a maze, of other trenches and fortified positions in shell-holes and the like. The "tanks" here did very useful work—indeed, no less a person than a German battalion commander surrendered to the "tank" itself, and was taken on board as a passenger.

Up to the outskirts of Martinpuich, while there was very stiff fighting, the attacking troops had no great difficulty. Then in the ruins of the village were the usual deep dug-outs and fortified positions. The place bristled with machine-guns, and was held by the enemy in great strength. For long the fight went on among the ruins of the village, our men pushing forward almost yard by yard, reducing one strong point after another until the whole place was in their hands and they had dug themselves in a line on the farthest northern and eastern sides. The village of Martinpuich alone yielded, it is believed, some 700 of the 1,400 prisoners who were taken on Friday by the troops engaged on this bit of the front.

THE TAKING OF COURCELLETTE.

The troops who took Courcellette had an extraordinary experience. Less than two hours before our advance was to be made the Germans delivered one of the heaviest attacks which they have yet made, on the front just north of the Bapaume Road. They succeeded in breaking into our front-line trench, and hard fighting and bombing were going on when the hour set for our advance arrived. At the appointed moment our men went forward from the support lines, and other positions in rear of the trench which the Germans had entered. Never was a counter-attack delivered with such promptitude or in such strength. The Germans themselves must have marvelled if they had time to think of anything; as our men, wave after wave, swept on to and over them and out beyond, in the attack itself as it had been originally planned. The only real difference that the German attack made was that our men had already killed a large number of them and taken others prisoners before they started from their own front line.

There were very formidable German positions in front of Courcellette, especially two trenches, which the enemy had fortified in every possible way. Twice waves of men went forward and failed to reach the trenches. The third wave swept into and over both trenches and into the outskirts of Courcellette. It was not supposed that the place could be taken at this stage of the fighting, but (as I recently told of the French) our men, having won all that they were set to win, clamoured to be allowed to go on. It was after 11 in the evening before the troops on right and left of this attack along the Road and directly against the face of the village—had both completed their work and firmly held the ground up to the village itself. Then they went on; and by 8.10 o'clock at night they had worked clear through the ruins and had carried two especially strong positions on the farther side—the cemetery on the north-east and a quarry on the north of the village.

Here again the "tanks" are said to have rendered excellent service, and all the preparations for the attack seem to have been admirably made and most gallantly carried out. There is no doubt that the enemy losses were immensely heavier than those of the attacking troops. They suffered seriously by the useless attack which anticipated ours; and they were in great strength in the whole area which was captured. From Courcellette some 400 prisoners were taken.

HIGH WOOD AND FLERS.

On the right of these two attacks, that is, to the east of Martinpuich, is the High Wood area, a point which has given us much trouble in this battle by reason chiefly of the fortified position, of which I have spoken several times, on the extreme eastern angle of the wood, where a large mine crater had been converted into a veritable fortress of unusual strength. From here and from the highest point on the ground, which is just below the extreme northern point of the wood, the enemy has been able to sweep the whole wood with machine guns which were so placed that our guns could not reach them. If our men could take High Wood, as they have taken it, I doubt if there is anything on earth that they cannot take and will not take if they are asked.

The "tanks" again, were of service here, especially in helping to reduce the strong point on the eastern angle of the wood. But our men first worked up both sides of the wood, fighting their way almost by yards over the series of small trenches and shell-hole positions with which the ground was covered. They encircled the wood which was still full of machine-guns and enemy, sheltered in every cunning way. Then, beginning from our line at the lower side of the wood, they went steadily through it. It was a ghastly job, for the wood, with the dead which it contains, with its defences, and the enemy machine-guns, was horrible in every foot of it. But we cleaned it out and hold it and our line due north of it is about 1,000 yards beyond its furthest extremity.

It is just two months since the first small detachments of our troops penetrated High Wood, in the attack of July 18th. It may be questioned if any single point at Verdun itself has seen more fierce fighting than High Wood has seen in the last 60 days. Its final capture is, perhaps, the finest achievement of yesterday's advance.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TURKISH ARMY DISCIPLINE.

ARABS DRILLED WITH THE WHIP.

A Turkish army conscript has been giving his experiences of Ottoman training methods. From morning to night, he says, it was drill, drill, and again drill.

We were divided into groups of fifty, each of which was put in charge of a young non-commissioned officer from the Military School of Constantinople or Damascus, or of some Arab who had seen several years' service.

These instructors had a hard time of it; the German military system, which had only recently been introduced, was too much for them. They kept mixing up the old and the new methods of training, with the result that it was often hopeless to try to make out their orders.

Whole weeks were spent in grinding into the Arabs the names of the different parts of the rifle; weeks more went to teaching them to clean it—although it must be said that, once they had mastered these technicalities, they were excellent shots. Their efficiency would have been considerably greater if there had been more target shooting.

From the very first, however, we felt that there was a scarcity of ammunition. This shortage the drill masters, in a spirit of compensation, attempted to make up by abundant severity. The whip of soft, flexible, stinging leather, which seldom leaves the Turkish officer's hand, was never idle. This was not surprising, for the Arab is a cunning fellow, whose only respect is for brute force. He exercises it himself over every possible victim, and expects the same treatment from his superiors.

A SUCCESSFUL BRIBE.
I had experience with corruptible Turkish officers, and one day when barrack conditions became unendurable I went to the officer commanding our division—an old Arab from Latakiah, who had been called from retirement at the time of the mobilisation. He lived in a little tent near the mosque, where I found him squatting on the floor nodding drowsily over his comfortable paunch.

As he was an officer of the old regime, I entered boldly, squatted beside him, and told him my troubles. The answer came with an enormous shrug of the shoulders. "You are serving the Sultan. Hard-ship should be sweet!"

"I should be more fit to serve him if I got more sleep and rest."

He waved a fat hand about the tent. "Look at me! Here I am, an officer of rank, and—shooting a knowing look at me—"I have not even a nice blanket."

"A crime! A crime!" I interrupted. "To think of it, when I, a humble soldier, have dozens of them at home! I should be honoured if you would allow me—" My voice trailed off suggestively.

"How could you get one?" he asked. "Oh, I have friends here in Saffed; but I must be able to sleep in a nice place."

"Of course, certainly. What would you suggest?"

"That hotel kept by the Jewish widow might do."

More amenities were exchanged, the upshot of which was that my four friends and I were given permission to sleep at the inn—a humble place, but infinitely better than the mosque. It was all perfectly simple.

On the east of High Wood, again, was made almost the biggest push forward of all; for our line now runs about 3,000 yards to the north of Delville Wood; and, a little farther to the east, all Flers is in our hands and we hold positions some 500 yards beyond it.

In the capture of Flers the troops fought splendidly, taking in successive pushes, first, the German "switch" line which still ran unbroken across this part of the front, and then all the ground to the outskirts of the village. The men on their right had been keeping abreast of them and then took up the advance and went through the village itself. The position which gave most trouble appears to have been a fortified position of great strength situated on the Ginchy-Lesbroufs road, which these troops seem to have taken most gallantly. In this part of the attack the "tanks" also did their part, while our aeroplanes came down low and used their machine-guns on the enemy in his trenches and in the fortified position on the road.

ENEMY THIRD LINE BROKEN.

It has been a great and glorious day, which has seen the most shattering blow which we have yet dealt the enemy. Now was the Army in better spirits, more flushed with the wine of victory, more confident of its ability to beat the German under all conditions. And never has the enemy seemed more broken by defeat. Prisoners who have been taken do not hesitate to say that Germany is *kaput*, so depressed are they and so stunned by our success—but the prisoner immediately after his capture is seldom in a mood to look at anything but the blackest side. Personally I have no idea that Germany is yet *kaput*. That any German soldier should dare to say so, however, in captivity or elsewhere, is evidence of the immense moral effect of the long sequence of successes which we have won upon this front.

We know the German has hurried down here from the North. I have to-day spoken with one man—of the 238th Regiment—who only left 1200s on the night of September 14th, and was in the fighting line here in time to be taken prisoner on the morning of September 16. According to other prisoners, three divisions have been recently hurried down here; an immense service of motor-cars being used to help in their transportation.

It is easy in the moment of victory to put too high an estimate on one's successes and on their effect upon the enemy. But, be as moderate as one may, nothing can obscure the fact that we have won a great success—more sweeping at some points than even our largest plans contemplated—and one which has given a new aspect to the whole of the battle front.

GERM TRAPS.

THEIR FAILURE TO CATCH THE WARY BRITISH SOLDIER.

One hears much nowadays (says the special Correspondent of *The Times* at British Headquarters) from men who have been in the test pushes of the various abominations which the Germans leave behind them as they are driven out of a trench. They have been driven out of so many that they are fairly expert on the subject of mined trenches now.

From the beginning of the war there has always been very careful about picking up any article lying about a trench or dug-out. It is wiser, now, to be especially first, because all sort of casual articles have been found lined by strings to hidden mines. Notably in the trenches themselves but in Man's Land in front of the trencherous traps have been set for the unwary; but the unwary person among British soldiers is growing extremely scarce.

The profusion of traps and grenades lying about is always a trifle disconcerting, even though they are merely abandoned and contain no hidden devilry. Even a harris-looking board, when you tread on it may kick up at the other end and let a cord to a hidden mine. A thimble as the tortoise, which looks something like an iron hot-water dish such as one sees on breakfast tables, standing on four short webby legs, has been found in several trenches. It must be handled with circumspection or it goes off violently, like the torpedo which the whole mistook for a fish. Now, in the soft mud the amiable enemy is using large steel man-traps of the familiar gun type, strong enough, it is believed, to break a man's shinbone if he caught him fairly.

What impresses one most about all these things is the immense amount of ingenuity and trouble which the German spends on articles which have no possible true military value. I feel confident that all these devices together have not cost us five lives since the battle began. I do not know for certain that they have cost us one, though I have heard of men being wounded by a tortoise, and of one man having his ankle dislocated in a trap. But one wonders what kind of an enemy the German supposes the British Army to be if these things are to be of any use against it. He might as well beat tortoises or paint horrid faces on his sandbags and parapets.

Sometimes his whimsical idea of the form of evacuating a trench into the expectation that we shall delightfully occupy it. We are distrustful of trenches which are given to us as presents. Recently a patrol reported that a very considerable portion of the "Switch" trench was deserted. So we lay down our own lines and watched. Presently the enemy opened a terrific bombardment on the empty trench and then met gallantly rushed it with his infantry, who were hidden in holes close by. Then it was that the trench began to interest us; and we promptly went for it and took it and have held it ever since.

ALL HOGS TOGETHER.

A new disaster, according to the *Tagliche Rundschau*, has fallen on Berlin:—The tone of our cafes and restaurants has become one of vulgar brutality, downright repellent to a person of refinement. The bearish antics and unmanliness of the waiters is such as to cause the feeling that the guest has entered by mistake a resort of fish-porters; yet, for the most part, waiters and diners seem to be cut from the same cloth. They equal each other in vulgarity and rudeness.

That horrible noisy slobbering and snorting over their food, which before the war we were making such efforts to get rid of because it rendered us so unbeloved when we visited foreign countries, is now flourishing more than ever.

All this notwithstanding a Berlin magistrate took the part of a waiter at the Cafe Bauer, who shouted in a courteous, "Stop your jaw, or I will smack your ugly snout!" thus encouraging these bores to become still more brutal and unbearable.

The owner of the Cafe Bauer, had he the slightest conception of the decency of social life, should have dismissed this unmannerly waiter as an example to the others. After all, however, the man, no doubt, argued—and very logically, too—that the present-day public are well worthy of their servants. Where all are hogs, one hog the more does not matter.

THE DANGEROUS DAWN OF WOMANHOOD.

Girls upon the threshold of womanhood are apt to feel into a spirit of care and attention. Even strong and lively girls become weak, depressed, irritable and listless. It is the dawn of womanhood—a crisis in the life of every girl—and prompt measures should be taken to keep the blood pure and rich with the red tint of health.

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PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Amakusa Maru*, from Swatow, Mr. G. Rault and Mr. A. Hentrich.Per *Shinyo Maru*, from San Francisco, etc., Mr. H. Alkan, Miss B. H. Allen, Rev. and Mrs. F. P. Beach and infant, Miss Francis Beach, Mr. M. C. Blackburn, Miss D. F. Blackburn, Mr. R. Bowers, Miss P. L. Cheverie, Mr. D. E. Caspleman, Mr. C. Campo Remoret, Mr. P. S. Crawley, Lieut. and Mrs. G. W. De Armond, Miss M. Dorr, Mr. P. M. Davis, Mr. H. K. Dempsey, Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Endley, Miss D. Endsley, Mr. H. W. Frantz, Mr. and Mrs. C. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. B. Honig, Miss A. Honig, Mr. O. D. Hargis, Master P. M. Hargis, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. G. Howard, Mrs. F. Haskell, Miss K. Johnson, Miss R. Johnson, Miss J. Johnson, Mr. L. J. Jeff, Mr. V. Kiani, Miss B. Kierman, Mr. R. B. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D. Loftus, Miss O. M. Mitchell, Mrs. T. Mitamura, Mr. T. Morren, Mrs. E. M. Mulder, Mr. H. G. Morse, Mr. S. Martinez, Mr. J. Morente, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McWhitton, Mr. R. L. Northcutt, Mrs. M. H. Pearl, Dr. N. R. Pekelhar, Mr. G. H. Pettapen, Mr. W. W. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. J. Palencia, Mrs. W. A. Peairs, Miss M. B. Remedios, Mrs. E. M. Richard and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Smith, Mr. L. Stedman, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland and infant, Mr. B. E. Solomon, Miss G. Salinas, Mr. L. I. Sherman, Mrs. T. B. Tolman, Miss L. Tolman, Master T. B. Tolman, Mr. F. Travers, Miss A. Thompson, Mrs. F. Thornhill, Mr. D. D. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Vianet, infant and maid, Miss M. Vianet, and Miss S. Weingarten.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The str. *China* left San Francisco on the 10th instant, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on or about the 8th November.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The *Empress of Russia* left Shanghai on the 21st instant.

MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. *Benarty* from Middlesbrough and London left Singapore for this port on the 23rd instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 29th instant.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Friday, 27th Oct.—
12.15 p.m.—Meeting of Licensing Board in Council Chamber.

Monday, 30th Oct.—
Noon—Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, JANUARY to JUNE, 1916.

With Index, Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	DATE
Swatow and Bangkok	Draper	Thursday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and India via Bombay	Bombay Mail	Thursday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
Hohow and Hainan	Hainan	Thursday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Tea	Thursday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow	Swatow	Thursday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Shanghai	Thursday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, & JAPAN via	Nyansa	Thursday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		Registration, 4.15 P.M.
(Shanghai, Chinese P.O. Monday, 30th Oct.)		Letters, 5.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA and JAPAN via	Kamo Maru	Thursday, 26th, 5.00 P.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		Registration, 5.00 P.M.
(Shanghai Chinese P.O. Monday, 30th Oct.)		Letters, 9.00 A.M.
Hohow and Hainan	Lokong	Friday, 27th, 7.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookow	Haitan	Friday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Kunehow	Friday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow	Mausang	Friday, 27th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow	Van Spilbergen	Saturday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Yungang	Saturday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Anhui	Saturday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookow via Koolung	Amakura Maru	Sunday, 29th, 9.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via	Kawabura Maru	Monday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		Registration, 11.00 A.M.
(Shanghai, Chinese P.O. Monday, 30th Oct.)		Letters, 1.15 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Batavia, Samarang, Surabaya and Port Moresby (via Batavia)	Tykhumbang	Monday, 30th, Noon
Swatow, Amoy and Fookow	Haitan	Tuesday, 31st, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Luchow	Tuesday, 31st, 1.00 P.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		Registration, 4.15 P.M.
(Shanghai Chinese P.O. Saturday, 4th Nov.)		Letters, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Chinhua	Wednesday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGA-		Thursday, 2nd, 9.45 A.M.
SAKI, Victoria, Vancouver, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA	Empress of Russia	Thursday, 2nd, 10.30 A.M.
and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA		Registration, 9.45 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		Letters, 10.30 A.M.
(Shanghai Chinese P.O. Saturday, 4th Nov.)		Registration, 9.45 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, and New Zealand via Port Darwin, New Guinea	Taiwan	Friday, 2nd, 9.15 A.M.
via Thursday Island		Letters, 10.00 A.M.
SWATOW, BURMA, CEYLON, ADELPHI, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE, EGYPT and EUROPE	Bors	Friday, 2nd, 10.15 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday, 2nd Nov., at 5 p.m.		Letters, 11.00 A.M.

* Subscribed correspondence only.

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The Electro-Plating Works laid down some years ago have proved a distinct success, with in the high quality of work expeditiously turned out and also in the fact that our clients are saved considerable delay and HEAVY EXPENSE in sending home tarnished metal ware for replating.

This VARIABLE and DAMP CLIMATE will cause both silver and electro-plated metal to tarnish, therefore why allow such eyesores, when it is possible to make equal to new at small cost.

The Workshop Plant has recently been considerably enlarged with additional facilities for BRONZING, ANTIQUE COPPER, OXYDIZED SILVER and other fancy finishes.

SHIPS' FITTINGS.

It is hardly necessary to dilate on the great convenience to shipping firms, in the knowledge that Saloon Cabin or Deck Fittings, dinner services, etc., can be made equal to new in the shortest time at reasonable cost.

HOUSE AND SHOP FITTINGS.

Dinner Services, Ornaments, Shop Rails and Fittings, etc., all need attention in the course of time, and the benefits of local re-edy again appeal strongly.

GOLF CLUBS.

Cleaned and burnished on the shortest notice.

OFFICERS' SWORDS.

Whetted and Plated.

20

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

On London	October 25th
Telegraphic Transfer	1/22
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